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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,901—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd Jan.
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 8 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th December, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich.	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wattusching	1,706	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	50	21st Jan., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan, 7, 1897.

THE S. S. KHEDIVE, of 3,955 tons, with excellent 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Accomodations, and Electric Lights, WILL SAIL for NATAL and DELAGOA BAY, about the 25th instant, and reach in about 11 to 12 days.

The said Steamer is to be taken to PORBUNDER, our Native Land, for show, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, afternoon, our acquaintants will be granted free Passage.

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Kasai Moholla, opposite Crawford Market.

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CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons on the 23rd January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 21st January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA 2,011 tons, on or about 21st Jan.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,971 tons, on or about 29th Jan.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various gold fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 19th January, 1897.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
YARRA	4255	Flandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
			Friday noon.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	19th Feb. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4237	Blanc	19th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	16th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
ERNEST-SIMONS	de Maubenge	5,707	11th Feb 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 20th February, 1897.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the RETURN VOYAGE by the Austrian Lloyds' at REDUCED FARES. This arrangement will prove in some cases of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further particulars apply to

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, Steward's best quality, with star finder. 3 feet focal length, diameter of object glass 2¾ inches, pancratic day-draw, rack and pinion focal adjustment, mounted on a firm solid brass pillar and claw table stand, with steadying arm having rock and pinion motion for vertical adjustment, with one terrestrial and 2 celestial eye-pieces, magnifying power, 60, 80, 120, the whole fitting into a handsome mahogany case, with lock and key, and large solid mahogany tripod stand with firm and strong brass mounts to secure freedom from vibration	600	0
VICEROY TELESCOPE. This glass possesses greater power than the ordinary hand telescopes, and in an unusual degree those essential qualities—sharp definition, large field of view, and good light. In this instrument the maximum of all the qualities required to produce a first class powerful telescope is attained, its dimensions are, when closed 11 inches, when drawn out 36 inches, diameter of object glass 2¼ inches, magnifying power 30 diameters, increased pancratic eye-draw to 40 diameters, fitted with a sunshade, sling case, made in extra light hard drawn German silver bronzed, and reducing the weight to 2lbs. 10 ounces	290	0
"LORD BURY TELESCOPE," 3 draw, length closed 10¼ inches, drawn out 31 inches, fitted with sunshade, and coverd with pigskin, for special use in India, with strap, and cap forming case, weight 1¼lbs.	95	0
TRIPOD STAND FOR "LORD BURY TELESCOPE	50	0

The "Lord Bury" is a very useful glass for Shikar or Target shooting.

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NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TARGET TELESCOPES, constructed specially to show bullet marks on a target at the longest ranges, with mahogany tripod stand and board affixed for scoring paper, in case	180	0

This Telescope will discern a flagstaff at 22 miles, read the name on a lightship at 9 miles, show shot marks on a target at the longest ranges, &c.

	Rs.	a.
ALUMINIUM BINOCULAR TELESCOPE, best quality, in solid leather sling case with nickel-plated stand the bodies and sunshades being covered with Russia leather, the remaining parts being bright Aluminium. This very powerful glass is suitable for look-out signalling and rifle shooting, to show shot marks at 1,000 yards. Diameter of object glasses 1 7-8 inch	450	0

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Nut Brown Hide Dress Suit Bags	24	35
Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags	20	35
Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags	22	40
Nut Brown Hide Gladstone Bags	24	43
Nut Brown Hide Hartington Bags	15	18
Nut Brown Hide Hartington Bags	16	19
Nut Brown Hide London Bags	14	23
Nut Brown Hide London Bags	16	25
Nut Brown Hide Bags	14	15
Nut Brown Hide Bags	16	18
Nut Brown Hide Bags	18	20
French Roan Bags	9	9
Leather Courier Bags	8	8
Dull Canvas Overland Trunks	30	37
Dull Canvas Overland Trunks 30 + 20 +	12	55
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Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

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An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL"

ARRIVED 20TH JANUARY, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to MR. JOSEPH ALEXANDER JACKSON proceeding to Europe the POWER of ATTORNEY given to him by us is hereby cancelled.

MACBETH BROS. & Co.

Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that one of the PARTNERS of OUR FIRM being about to RETIRE from it on or about the 31st instant, all creditors of the present Firm are required to notify to the Firm within eight days from the date hereof their claims, if any.

PEARSE AND Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1897.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, and on each SATURDAY, until further notice an extra train will run from Colaba to Virar and back, stopping at all intermediate stations :—

Down Train.		H.	M.	Up Train.		H.	M.
Colaba	Dep.	14	30	Virar	Dep.	16	45
Bandra	Dep.	15	12	Andheri	Dep.	17	50
Andheri	Dep.	15	25	Bandra	Dep.	18	6
Virar	Arr.	16	26	Colaba	Arr.	18	48

For detailed timings notices posted up at stations may be referred to.

Passengers for Local Stations are requested to travel by this train which is timed faster than the Through Down Ordinary which follows immediately afterwards.

C. CROMMELIN,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th January, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 10 OF 1897.

In the matter of SHETIBA VENKATI, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of JUGONNATH RAGHUNATH the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor JUGONNATH RAGHUNATH was filed in this Honourable Court on the nineteenth day of January, instant, and whereas the said SHETIBA VENKATI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section eight of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of January, 1897.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN TRADING COMPANY (Ld.)

COMPARATIVELY CHEAP FOOD.

A CARGO of AMERICAN MAIZE is expected to arrive here early in February. Persons willing to buy are requested to send orders at once to the undersigned. Goods will be sent according to the merit of orders received.

Price Rs. 3-15 per cwt. to Relief Committees.
" " 4-1 " to outsiders.
Also Barley, at Rs. 3-8 per cwt. to Relief Committees.
" " " 3-10 " to outsiders.

TERMS CASH.

GOVINDJEE THACKERSY MOOLJEE.
NARANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Bombay, Fort, 18th January, 1897.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District for one year from 1st April, 1897. For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which tenders should be made, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik. Separate tender for the Ferry at Deola, Taluka Igatpuri, should be made.

Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., official time, on the 26th February, 1897.

H. F. SILCOCK,
Collector of Nasik.

Nasik, 9th January, 1897.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE,
THE PLAGUE.

IN view of the demand for TENTS the Company are prepared to SUPPLY TENTS at the Shortest Notice.

The public will find it cheaper to buy their own Tents than to live in hired ones, especially when the uses to which the latter have been put are not known.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Poona, up to 12 noon, MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1897, for the purchase of Plant and Machinery as specified below, from the Commissariat Department.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 22nd February, 1897.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

The successful Tenderer will make his own arrangements for the removal of the Machinery, etc.

Description of Articles.	Amount of Earnest money.
	Rs.
CLASS A. The whole of the Flour Mill Machinery of the Commissariat Department, Poona, as it stands, with the exception of a few articles which Government intend to retain	340
CLASS B. ENGINES. One 25 Nominal H. P. High Pressure Beam Engine by J. & A. Blyth of London, in complete working order BOILERS. Two Cornish Boilers by J. & A. Blyth, London, 20 feet long and 6 feet in diameter, with mountings and all attachment complete. Last Government certificate December 1892. Authorized Steam Pressure 45 lbs. per square inch MILLS. Two Mills complete with four (4) pairs French Burr stones 4 feet diameter and component parts.	340

N.B.—In addition to the above, certain mill accessories and other miscellaneous stores are also available, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona.

C. MURRAY, CAPT., for LIEUT.-COL.,
Chief Commissariat Officer, P. D.

Poona, 18th January, 1897.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only ! Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College :—Calcutta.

Price :—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD.

WANTED.

WANTED, for immediate employment as TEMPORARY SUPERVISORS, OVERSEERS, and SUBOVERSEERS, pay ranging from Rs. 150 to 50, according to qualifications, and practical experience; with Travelling allowance according to rules.

Apply stating qualifications and enclose copies of certificates to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Bijapur.

CASHIERS also required, must know English, and knowledge of Canarese is desirable. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 40 according to acquirements; Rs. 500 cash security and two personal securities of Rs. 500 each required

Bijapur, 12th January, 1897.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and for warded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for
Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON
GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses :—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

"Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
"or India" " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

10, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY, Established in 1850.

BADHAM,
PILE & CO.,
LTD.,
BOMBAY.

AN ENTIRELY
NEW STOCK
OF
LADIES SHOES
FOR
WALKING
AND
EVENING
WEAR
BEST LONDON MAKE ONLY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NOTICE ! TO SMOKERS NOTICE !!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash. Rs.	as
Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
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Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,010

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST " 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. GORDUNDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Good, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	nts.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr.	,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr.	1315
Commercial & Ld. Mad	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	240,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£1.
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12	8 pr. ct.	390

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half year	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,507	1,100	all		556
Anglo-Indian	1,31		100	Nil	45
Aurangabad S & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	635
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	930	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.5	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,050
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	530
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.31	589
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	680
Hingonghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	50	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	485
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jafer Ali	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	25	25	dvd Rs.10	2274
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mill Co. Ld	843	1,000	1,000	2	525
Kaiser-i-Hind	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs3	705
Khangaon Manfg. Co	40	25	25	Nil	85
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	2,500	100	10	dvd Rs10	250
Lord Reay Mill	445	1,000	1,000	3	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	985
Madras United	355	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	15 pr c.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,100
Mazagon	5,000	25	25	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,15
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	25	dvd 1	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	10	Nil	Fa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	R	465
Oriental	5,725	625	62	dvd R	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs	1,250
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050
Sholapore Mill	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,525
Sunderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	1	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	25	dvd Rs 1	35
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	25	dvd Rs 20	475
Standard Mill Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	50	dvd Rs.15	60
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	5	52
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	510
Venishanker Lukhmidas Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs10	0xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	790
Wadia Mills	1,010	1,000	1,000	..	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,25		1,15
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. c	15
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,10	Rs 30	1,15
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14	22
Bhownuggur City Press Manfg Co. L	650	250	250	2	27
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12	155
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	187
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000		1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs3	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs	350
Hubli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs	53
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct	25
Mahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	5	9
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs	75
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Mummer M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	2	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	5
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	20	225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	52
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs35	108

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld.	...	1,000	100	...	115
BackBay Baths	500	30	50	1	5
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	309	6,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	430	500	50	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	730	500	50	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		50	5 pr. ct	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,570	200	20	dvd Rs16	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mill Co., Ld.	2,800	250	25	8 pr. c	375
Indian Guarantee Surety & Ship Assn	5,000	100	1	10 pr. ct	1
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	10	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	600	690	87	30	27
Marcks & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,900	100	100	9 pr. ct.	4
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	20		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Pott Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½
Spundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	5
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,000
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	14
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	295

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 25-9	
Gold Leaf	" 25-10	Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-13	"
Do. do. new	" 24-11	"
Australia bar Gold	" 24-14	
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-12	
Sovereigns	" 15-14	
Do. Dragons	" 15-12	
Silver 17	" 84-4	
Do. 17½	" 84-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 1-0m., 0-58a. Low water, 7-7m., 1-50a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Jackal Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Goa and Hooseinee entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Locksley Hall entered the dock yesterday.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. Amritrao Nanabhai Vagal, clerk in the Judicial Department, Secretariat, Bombay, has successfully passed the phonographic examinations, and has obtained both the Elementary and Theory or Membership certificates from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Bath.

DONATIONS.—The secretary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipts of the following donations for the Pandharpur Orphanage and the Foundling Asylum: —Mr. Gordhandas Khatao, Rs. 1,000; the Secretary, Theosophical Society, Ahmedabad, Rs. 50; Mr. P.D. Khan, Rs. 25;—Total Rs. 175. Further donations will be thankfully received by the superintendent at Pandharpur, or by the Secretary, Bombay Prarthana Samaj.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MERCHANDISE.—Mr. Rahimbhoy Mahomed, a merchant residing at Bandora, reported to the police, at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, that his agent, named Mahomed Hoosein Mir Ali, residing at Dongree Street, obtained the key of the complainant's godown at Sewree from complainant's servant on Monday last, and about 4 o'clock on the following morning brought a number of labour carts to the godown and stole therefrom a quantity of shark fins, of the value of Rs. 6,200. A search is being made for the accused, who is alleged to have left Bombay.

BUBONIC FEVER AND THEFT.—Jamsetji Hormusji, a Parsee watch-maker, keeping his shop at Pydhownie, has reported to the police that about twenty days ago he left Bombay on account of the prevalence of the bubonic fever, and on a certain information received returned here on Tuesday morning, when he learnt that his shop assistant, named Mahomed Oosman, had absconded, taking with him Rs. 57 from the till. Complainant also reports two watches missing from the show case, but he could not say whether they were gold, silver, or brass ones. A search is being made for the accused, and a telegram has been sent to Khundwa, to which place he is believed to have gone.

REPORTED THEFT IN A GODOWN.—Jamsetji Edulji, a Parsee piece-goods merchant, at present residing at Bandora, has reported to the police the theft of forty pieces of khaki cloth, valued at Rs. 650, being the whole contents of a wooden case, from a godown at Withalwady. It appears that on the 17th instant one of the complainant's servants while engaged at the godown, which, in addition to complainant's goods, is occupied by those of other merchants, discovered the case, which to all appearance was intact, minus its contents. The property was last seen safe on the Dewalee when the stock was taken. The servants of other merchants have access to the godown.

A POLICE DESERTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe prosecuted Abdul Rahiman Goolab, lately a policeman attached to F. Division, Bombay Police Force, before Mr. F. S. Talevarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of withdrawing himself from the performance of police duties on the 9th October last without legal permission and without having given due notice of his intention to do so. The accused, who is a Mahomedan of about thirty years of age, was on the day named posted for duty at the gate of Government House, Parel, but he was found to be missing. Superintendent Briscoe subsequently ascertained that he had left Bombay for Ajmere in company of another Mahomedan. An information was filed against the deserter before Mr. W. Webb, the then Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, and on a *prima facie* case being made out a warrant was granted for his apprehension on the 13th idem and forwarded for execution to the authorities at Rajputana. Having heard of the warrant being issued for his arrest, the accused returned to Bombay on Tuesday morning and surrendered himself to Inspector O'Keefe at the Dadur station. Before going to his native place accused had left his uniform in his house, which was recovered by the police. Accused, in his defence, said he was out of his mind when he left Bombay, and did not know what he did until he reached his native country. His Worship remarked that there was evidence to show that accused was in his senses and was all right on the day before he disappeared. The magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL CAPSIZING OF A FISHING TONY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Nepean Sea Road, touching the death of Dama Dewji, aged fifteen years, son of a fisherman, residing with his father at Koliwada, Worlee. About 7 o'clock, on Monday morning, deceased, his elder brother Sewram, and their father Dewji, got into a tony at Chowpatty Bunder and went out to sea to fish. About three hours after they had started, the sea became very rough and a high wind began blowing. The tony capsized and they were all thrown into the sea. They all knew how to swim, and catching hold of the tony they remained clinging to it until about 5 p.m., when, as no help was forthcoming, they let go. The father caught hold of one of the oars while the elder son seized the other oar, but the deceased who was exhausted, sank. The father swam with the assistance of the oar and landed at about 7 o'clock that evening near the Battery at Mahaluximee. The elder son, Sewram, who was also swimming with another oar, was lost sight of by the father and has not been heard of ever since. The father went home and informed his friends who reported the occurrence to the Police. About 9 o'clock on the following day policeman No. 1839 D while going on his rounds on the Nepean Sea Road, noticed the body of a Hindu lying dead amongst the rocks. There was a quantity of blood on the face and hand. Information was circulated throughout the town, when the father went to the spot and identified the body as that of his younger son Dama, whom he had seen sinking after leaving the tony. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, KALBADAVI CIRCLE.—Mrs Kate Viegas, Honorary Treasurer, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following local and out-station donations from 1st July to 31st December 1896 towards the General Fund and Christmas List (General Fund):—H H the Maharajah Bahadur of Tamkohi, Rs 20; Mr H F White, M I C E, Rai Shewbux Bagla Bahadur and C B Leach Rs 10; The Hon'ble Mr Justice E. Hosking, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Buddruddin Tyabji, Mr A S Moriarty, I C S; Khan Bahadur M N Nanavaty, B A, LL B, G P de S, Mr C T Burke, M I C E, B N and Co, W H R, Messrs Marcks and Co, Ld, E M S, Mr G Fox, H E E P, F A R, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, F L W, P T, H, Mr Premchand Roychand, C M C, Mr P F Fischer, By a Parsee, H C W, and Mr. R. Vedanta Charlu, each Rs. 5; Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudamjee, Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy Moodliar, E. G., G, E. S., R. T. W, Mr. P. Llewellyn, J. B, H. W. U, Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas Nathoobhoy, M. H. B, and Mr. B. Fforde, each Rs. 3; N. D. B., G. Mc, K, D, G. D, L, Mr N. d Senn, W, J. A. J, J, W. R. F, R. V, M. O. Mr. A. A. Economo, J. S. M. W. H. T, G. G. S. F, A. H. F, L. H, C G, D, H C, E R R, Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Mr. R P Brunton, J G, Mr. Gheltabhi Hurridas, Messrs. B Furtado and Brother, and Mr. M J Talevarkhan, BA, LLB. each Rs. 2; Mr. C C James, M I C E, A J E, D, Mr. James Da Costa, and Mr. A J Billimoria, each Re. 1 (Christmas List). H E Vazir Saheb Shaik Bhauddinbhai Hasambhai, C I E, and Anonymous, each Rs. 25; Ranee Gujputeerao, Rs. 15; Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D Patel and Mr Alex J Agabeg, each Rs 10; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholee, Khan Bahadur M N Nanavaty, B A, LL B, Mr A S Moriarty, I C S, Mr Dadabhai Sorabsha, Mr Frank Rozario E W K, G H T, CL, Comptoir National D Escompt De Paris, H E E P, F A R, H J R, P T, Mr H R Dunk, Mr P F Fischer, R A E, F L W, Messrs Sorabji N Talati and Co, Mr J F Walke, B N, F O E, H R S P, G P de S, Supremo Quero, Messrs Marcks and Co, Ld, J W C, The Times of India, E C B A, Messrs S J Tellery and Co, Mr W Murray, B N and Co, C F F, F S F, Mr J L Symons, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, Mr R W Campion, H J L, and T D L, each Rs 5; Mr R G Currie, Rs 4; A M T J, W C S, H, F J R D, H G W H T, C B L, R M M, E G, F A O, C M C, Mr B Phillips, M O, H G, Serg Lieut-Col F C Barker, F C A, J M, Mr F Dhanjishaw and Dr Dosabhai K Patel, each Rs. 3; C T B, K Y, G D L, E H, D D C, Mr S J David, J S, J R W, J A J, I O C, R P, P B S, G G S F, J F, Mr E F Allum, L W H D C, T V C, H C, C C, A C B, Mrs S D Sassoon, Mr Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Postwalla, W M B, H J, W J M P, Geo M, A G C, Mr R C Chapman, Mr Kharshedji F Kapadia, B O, J M, A M, A H, L P, J M Mr G A Pitta, J H R, H G, J B, B S P, G W R, F D S, J H F, E S, A B, F B I, N F P, C J B, C G, J M B Mr Dorabji P Powalla, Wm N, and Mr Rahimtoola Khairaz, each Rs. 2; A H D, O, B A C, H H, H, W, B, H, Mr R P Brunton, A M D, Mr N Purshotamdas N, Y, R, Mr Dadabhai Pestonji Karanjia another, W, F R J, H W B, N, F R V, and O C, each Re. 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE NURSE JOYCE MEMORIAL FUND.

M. Candy..............................Rs. 25

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MAKING A FALSE CLAIM IN COURT.

IMPERATRIX VS. ASHA KESHIBBHAI.

THIS was an appeal by the accused from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, found the accused guilty of dishonestly making a false claim in court, and with using as genuine a forged document, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and three years for the second, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. M. Tripathi, appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving his decision, said; The learned judge in convicting the prisoner has taken an entirely different view of the evidence to the two Assessors who believe the defence. Such wide difference of views is possible! whereas in this case the testimony about the forgery is that of interested witnesses, whose account books and documents do not corroborate them in terms, but themselves have to be examined by the light of puzzling theories. As the prisoner must not be convicted, unless there is an absence of reasonable doubt of his guilt, this case is peculiarly one to which the remarks of the Privy Council in Doo Dun Devine vs. Wilson and others, 10 M. P. O. 532 cited in Cr. Ruling No. 52 of 1895 in Imp. vs Nagesh Vaijnath apply, and it must not be adjudged as if it were a civil, not a criminal, trial. The burden of proof rests on the prosecution. The witnesses Kishor, Parbhudas, and Parshotam are much interested witnesses, and therefore we must see what corroboration there is. The independent witness Bhula was examined far too tersely. The prosecution should have shown that he had good reason for saying that the *kabulayet* given by the prisoner was on behalf of Kishor. He does not say that Parbhudas had no interest in that matter. The document itself, Ex. 12, the entry in Parshotam's book whereby the prisoner makes himself liable to Parshotam for Rs. 97½, seems to suggest that it is part of the settlement on the 25th December, 1893, Magsur Vad 3 1950 of the loan of Rs. 150 British coinage obtained in April 1893 by Kishor and Parbhudas from Parshotam. The prisoner in Ex. 12 recorded that it was passed in pursuance of that settlement. But the evidence as to the terms of that settlement is the testimony of interested witnesses and some documents and entries which leave it in obscurity. No document or entry states that Parbhudas was in April 1893 a mere surety, for Kishor, the borrower of the Rs. 150. Ex. 11, 15, and 16 raise a sort of inference that Parshotam paid this sum into the hands of Parbhudas and not of Kishor. Anyhow, as Parbhudas was fully responsible according to the prosecution theory for the whole loan, it is important to notice that no reason is given for letting him off from any part of his liability when Kishor had paid only part of the loan. Parbhudas' statement that he never received any money is contrary to Ex. 11 which he signed. The two receipts given to Kishor and Parbhudas, Ex. 9 and 10, on the 25th December, 1893, have no apparent connection with each other. The statement in Ex. 9 that the compromise was arranged by Kishor paying Rs. 209 in cash (supposed to be Babashai rupees) and getting a *khota* for Rs. 971-2, i.e., a promise Ex. 12 by Ashabhai, the prisoner, to pay Parshotam that Rs. 97,1-2 is contrary to the evidence of the prosecution witnesses Kishor, Parbhudas, and Bhula who say that only Rs. 111½ were paid in cash. This sum added to Rs. 97½ equals Rs. 209. Kishor says the Rs. 111½ were Babashai coins; and there is an oral statement that the Rs. 97½ were also Babashai. The oral evidence of this payment of Rs. 111½ is not supported by any entry or document. As between Kishor and Parbhudas there is nothing in writing to show how they stood to each other before or after the 25th December 1893. It is not the duty of the Court to guess at meanings of entries where the writings are silent or vague. In my opinion any theory raised upon these documents and entries, however ingenious, would not be a safe basis for conviction. Where so much is doubtful, the prisoner ought to be acquitted. Wherefore the Court reverses the conviction and sentence.

INSPECTION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr P H, Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Keshavlal Harnand stood charged, at the instance of Shaikh Abdula Haji Karimbux, with cheating, criminal breach of trust, and forgery in respect of Rs. 1,125. The complainant filed his written application and a search warrant was issued to seize the books of accused. Two days afterwards, Mr. Sealy, pleader, applied for permission on behalf of the prosecution to inspect the books for the years Samvat 1951, 1952, and 1953. A notice was served on the other side regarding the application, which came on for argument yesterday. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla, and Mulla, solicitors, appeared to show cause against the notice, contending that the books for 1951 and 1953 had nothing to do with the transaction which formed the subject-matter of the charge, and hence the inspection of those books should not be granted. At last, counsel submitted, complainant was entitled to the inspection only of items in the books of 1952, regarding the 500 bales of cotton, and that the other books should be returned to the accused. The granting of the application would be tantamount to giving complainant "a roving commission" which was neither fair nor legal. His instructions were that complainant had applied for the inspection simply to serve the interest of one Durga Persad and one Tarachand, who had filed suits against accused.

Mr Payne, who appeared with Mr. Sealy to support the notice, remarked that such a notice was both proper and legal, and the application was fair and lawful. There was an agency account in 1951 and complainant wanted to ascertain further, amounts in respect of which he might have suffered. Neither that account nor that for 1953 was likely to help Tarachand and Durga Persad in the prosecution of the suits. The alternative course would be to give complainant inspection of books for 1952, and to order the pages of other books to be initialled by the Clerk of the Court.

The magistrate ordered the inspection of books for 1952, and ordered the books for 1951 and 1953 to be initialled and returned to accused, who undertook to produce them whenever required. Subsequently, Mr Sealy applied that the contract file, which consisted of loose papers should be initialled as well as numbered.

The other side had no objection to the suggestion, which was adopted, and an order was made to that effect.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ASSU JUUN.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The matter was postponed at a previous hearing to enable insolvent to reply to an affidavit filed by the opposing creditor. The insolvent had filed his reply, in which he alleged that his account books had been filed with the Official Assignee.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, as the accounts for the year 1894 had not been filed.

His Lordship, on reading through the affidavit remarked that the statement of the insolvent appeared to be extremely misleading. The matter was therefore postponed for a week without a protection order.

RE SALVADORE J. DE SOUZA.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE CASSUM THAVER.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The rule had been served on all the creditors, and there was no opposition. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BANAJEE FRAMJEE MUNSHI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Gopinath Venayek; Veerjee Kursonjee; Runchordas Premjee; Hormasjee Shapurjee Ghadialee; Gungadas Govindram Mugal, and others; Christopher Fell; Gungabhai, widow, and others; and Daniel Tillott.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

50-96—Thakordas D and C—Rehemubhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Manshuklal D and J—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

477-96—Mulji and R—Savitribai vs Jugonnath Ramji and others J C Cama and Whophtary and F and Mulji and R.

530-96—James Peace—Ebrahimji Cassumji vs Vorali Tajbhai Allibhai—Nanu and H.

279 95—Mirza H K—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosaji Adumji and others—Merwanji V S and James Peace.

296-95—Mirza H K—Ambalal Kevaldas vs Ismail Mohomed and others—Bland and N.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy it is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SHORTNESS OF MILL HANDS.

THE *Indian Spectator* makes a practical suggestion for getting over the difficulty created by the disappearance of mill-hands:—"Our mills are coming in for their share of trouble: the shortness of hands is compelling many of them to close. Of course, the want of skilled labour will be sensibly felt for some time; but cannot our mill agents gradually indent upon such labour as they can find from outside, say from some of the famine districts? The new hands will have to be trained, but their training will not need much time or labour, as up-country people are naturally more quick and intelligent than those of the class generally employed here for the purpose. In these days of distress the hands would thus be much benefitted, and the mills would so far have comparatively little to suffer by the desertion of the old hands. With the passing away of the plague the famine may likewise be over—at least so we hope. And then mill labour will be found so much the cheaper for Bombay if some of the old hands return. The experiment we suggest is, at any rate, worth trying by some of our larger mills whose agents are as philanthropic as they are enterprising.

DR. WATERS' LECTURE ON THE PLAUGE.

Referring to Dr. Waters' interesting lecture on the plauge, delivered at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute the *Indian Spectator* discourses:—The interesting contribution, made by Dr. Waters last week, to the discussion of the plauge, seems, in one essential respect, disappointing. It was expected that Dr. Waters would throw some light on the cause or causes of our city's present misfortune, for without the cause being probed to the root the chances of remedying the evil are as remote as ever. Dr. Waters does not believe in the theory of our drains being the sole cause, nor had he much to account for in the theory of importation. Lay opinion tends more distinctly the other way, and with every respect for Dr. Waters' opinion, it is permissible to side with those whom the shoe pinches most. Ever since the appearance of the disease the insanitary condition of the localities affected has been taken as a working hypothesis by the public and the Municipal authorities alike, and though the latter might not have given credence to the prevailing belief as largely and as early as the other, that they began immediately to attend to the flushing of the drains and also the removal of the long accumulated silt, is a conclusive proof of the existence of their belief in this theory."

DR. CLEGHORN'S MISSION TO BOMBAY.

With respect to the possible results of Surgeon General Cleghorn's consultation with his brethren in Bombay on the subject that absorbs attention probably all over the country at this moment, the *Indian Spectator* says:—"We pointed out the danger, weeks ago, of the plague spreading outside the town, all over the Presidency, and even beyond the Presidency limits. That the disease has begun to spread, is now painfully clear. The deputation of their Chief Medical Adviser by the Government of India happens therefore not a day too soon. Dr. Cleghorn has set about his business in right earnest. The way in which he proceeds will also commend itself to right-thinking men. But we wish his conclusions could have been arrived at more independently of local influences, and more so still, that they might be found to be practicable. He himself is evidently not a theorist. We might hope then that he would not listen to impossible proposals, even from experts, so long as he had a workable plan of his own. Segregation, for one thing, has become absolutely necessary. How to bring it about, however, with the least amount of friction with popular prejudices, is the question. We think that the authorities will find popular feeling more amenable now than they did a month or six weeks ago. All the greater reason, therefore, not to mar this hopeful prospect by the adoption of too sweeping a measure of segregation for all castes and races."

A TWO-FOLD MORAL OF THE FAMINE.

Speaking of the Mansion House meeting on the subject of the Indian Famine, the *Indian Spectator* remarks: "With the auspicious start given it by the Queen-Empress, the British Fund in aid of our famine-stricken people is bound to go up to as high a figure as we have a right to expect. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will have doubtless drawn upon the utmost pratical sympathy of his audience, and we are glad that ministers and journalists alike in England have taken to supporting the movement prominently. The Secretary of State has now apprized the Lord Mayor, and through him the British public, of the enormous extent of the distress in India, estimating the cost to the Government of meeting the distress, at from four to six million pounds sterling. We shall be thankful if we have done with the calamity at an expense of ten crores of rupees in round sum. This is what the State itself will, in all probability, have to find. What the public contribute, in India, in Great Britain and the Colonies, perhaps in Russia and the United States, will be welcome only as a side-aid. What is the moral, then, of this disaster that settles on the land periodically? It is a two-fold moral, as we take it. Firstly, the growth of population is beyond the capacity of the soil to sustain the offspring of infant marriages and improvident living. Secondly, the financial relations between wealthy England and poor India are marked by such reckless and systematic injustice, that the weaker partner must needs feel depleted at the end of every few years. The *Subodha Patrika* writes:—"Why all this delay should have been necessary however it is difficult to understand. That extensive tracts had begun to feel the pinch very severely had been made clear to the Government of India quite in time; and if hopes were entertained of the November rains redeeming the situation, the time long passed by when those hopes were shattered and the requisite intimation could easily have been given by wire. Instead the Government of India thought fit to write only by maill and the consequent delay naturally caused the public here serious anxiety. But it is some consolation to find that even if there has been uncalled for delay in making the appeal, England has been hearty in responding to it. In four days' time, the fund has run up to £62,000 equal to about 10 lakhs of Rupees." The *Gujerat Mitra* states: "Simply splendid, will be the universal cry of judgment of the Indian people when they will come to read that more than £30 000 sterling have been subscribed to the Famine Relief Fund opened in London in less than four days. Her most gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India has come forward with a munificent £500 and her noble example has been impulsively followed by others. In a short time will flow in large sums of money for the relief of the starveling. Ask and it will be given is more than realized in this case. And yet the Viceroy would not ask for that, which could be had for the trouble of asking for it."

THE CORPORATION AND THE PLAGUE.

With regard to the refusal of the Municipal Corporation to appoint a Vigilence Committee, the *Rast Goftar* observes: "No one will be sorry that the Municipal Corporation has declined to appoint a vigilance committee on the lines proposed to be laid down by Dr. Katrak. Mr. Roughton, who had given notice of a similar motion did not submit it to the Corporation probably because the Hon, Mr. Mehta, who had signified his intention to second it, withdrew from his position at the eleventh hour. Mr. Mehta endeavoured while opposing Dr. Katrak's Committee to explain why he would not support Mr. Roughton's proposal, but the reasons given by him where as vague and shadowy as they were of an unsatisfactory character. It is believed in some quarters that Mr. Mehta withdrew his proffered support to Mr. Roughton because he was informed that if the resolution for the appointment of the Committee were carried, the Municipal executive would resign. Be that as it may, the Committee proposed by Dr. Katrak would not have served a very useful purpose since, as observed by Mr. Hamilton, the Standing Committee is in a better position to perform the several functions contemplated by the motion than a Committee of the Corporation." The *Independent* remarks: "The two sittings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation last week were almost wholly occupied in discussing and disposing of two external proposals one from the 4000 citizens, whose spokesmen were Dr. Blaney and Mr. Narayan Gunesh Chandavarkar and Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhle; and the other from the Hon'ble Mr. A. M Dharamsi. The prayer of the first who appealed to the Corporation consisted in importing three scientific officers of repute from England or any other part of the civilised globe. The first was to be a sanitarian, the second to be a sanitary Engineer, and the third to be a competent bacteriologist. The petition itself, though extremely well meaning and well intentioned, was open to two serious defects. In the first place, the facts it related were controversial, and yet they were put in a dogmatic form which was not destined to command general assent. Virtually, then, we must hold Dr. Blaney as the father of the proposals. If any man in Bombay has had rung quite a string of inconsistent changes on drains and sewers, it is our worthy citizen in whose honour the public have erected a statue. Like all other human beings Dr. Blaney has his failings, and we cannot refrain from saying, though we have to say it with regret, for we have respect for his many public services, that on matters of drainage, to follow Dr. Blaney is to follow the blind. He has said and written quite a literature on the subject but to no avail. It is a mere waste of mental energy and waste of time. We wish Dr. Blaney had applied himself to a truly scientific study of the question. Instead, he has been an empiric, pure and simple, and nothing more. Well, vulnerable as was the petition, it has not surprised us that the Corporation after a full discussion deliberately threw it out. For, virtually, Dr. Bhalchundra's resolution will come to that. No Municipal Commissioner would ever report in a favourable way on the ill-considered proposals." Speaking of the attitude of the Government the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—"If the Government of Bombay or India only realized that the plague invasion was like an invasion by a foreign enemy, and no expenditure of money would be considered too extravagant, or no energetic measure too high-handed, to repel a foreign enemy, we might have seen the citizens of Bombay removed temporarily under Government orders and control to places where they would be beyond the reach of the virulent disease, to return when it had spent out its fury. Such a wholesale removal would only be possible if crores were borrowed and spent, and if the Exchange Compensation were suspended for a few years. But we find that the Government is not only against a wholesale removal, but any removal and against any special expenditure of money, and the result is that the plague, which was at one time merely "glandular fever," is now a huge monster devastating and ravaging every thing before it, with which it is impossible to grapple now.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH XII.—Distance 200, 500 and 600 yards.

	Total.	Rs.
Sergt-Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	94	40
Lee-Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	94	25
Sergt-Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour	93	10
Sergt-Major W N Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta,	93	10
Sergt W Runciman, E I R Jamalpur	92	5
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	91	5
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	91	5
Corp W Stihl, B B and C I, Bandikui	91	5
Copl C J Smith, 1st C V R, Calcutta	91	5
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	90	5
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	90	3
C P O T Maxwell, C V, Calcutta	90	3
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	90	3
Sergt J R Hansley, E I R, Jamalpur	90	3
Corpl W Dunn E I R, Tundla	89	3
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	89	2
Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	89	2
Sergt A Macfarlane, R C R V, Waltair	89	2
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	89	2
Sergt F Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	89	2
Lieut-Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	88	2
Sergt P Officer, N W R R, Karachi	88	2
Sergt A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta	88	2
Sergt-Instr J Harlow, 1st C V R, Calcutta	88	2
Sergt-Instr R Miller, B B C I, Bandikui	86	2

* 3 points for carbine. 25 prizes, total value Rs. 150.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH XIII.—The best aggregates made in any 9 matches of Match 1 to XII Match XII Must Count.

	Scr.	Avge.	Rs.
Serg-Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour	438	4·54	50a
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	503	4·61	30b
Sergt-Maj W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	500	4·58	20
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	499	4·57	10
Lieut-Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	479	4·57	3
Sergt-Maj F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	494	4·53	3
Lce-Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	473	4·33	3
Sergt J Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	482	4·42	3
Corpl W Dunn, E I R, Tundla	484	4·44	3
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	481	4·41	3
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	457	4·35	3
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	457	4·32	3
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	471	4·30	3
Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	453	4·31	3
Sergt J R Hansley, E I R, Jamalpur	463	4·28	3
Sergt A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta	441	4·20	3
Sergt A Macfarlane E C R V, Waltair	462	4·23	3
Vol G M Boilard, E I R, Jamalpur	449	4·1	3
C P O T Maxwell C N V, Calcutta	441	4·10	3
Sergt A N Tuck, 1st C V R, Calcutta	437	4·10	3
Clr-Sergt E A D France, 1st C V R, Calcutta	447	4·10	2
Capt D W McPherson E C R V, Waltair	432	4·06	2
Sergt H L Peacock, N W R R, Karachi	415	4·08	2
Vol W H Proctor, E C R V, Waltair	431	4·00	2
Qr Mr W N Duncan, C N V, Calcutta	409	3·75	2
Vol C Harvey, 1st C V R, Calcutta	398	3·55	2

The scores of these Matches in detail will be published hereafter.

AGGREGATE MATCH XIV.

	Ttl.	Rs.
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	347	11a
Sergt-Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour	246	25
Sergt-Major W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	240	20
Lce-Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st	240	5
Sergt-Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	227	5
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	329	5
Sergt J Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	228	3
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	327	3
Corpl W Dunn E I R, Tundla	320	3
Colr Sergt E A Le France, 1st C V R, Calcutta	319	3
Sergt A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta	313	3
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	312	2
Vol E M Boillard E I R, Jamalpur	303	2
Qr-Mr W N Duncan, C N V, Calcutta	731	2
Vol C Harvey, 1st C V R, Calcutta	263	2

15 prizes value Rs. 93. N R A Silver Medal.

AGGREGATE MATCH XV.

	Ttl.	Rs.
LieutCol R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	314	10a
Sergt-Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour	311	25
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	310	20
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	309	5
Sergt-Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	307	5
Sergt-Major W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	307	5
Lce-Corpl W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	305	3
Sergt J Baker, M R V R, Jhansi	303	3
Corpl W Dunn, E I R, Tundla	302	3
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	298	3
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	282	8
Sergt H L Peacock, N W R R Karachi	267	2
Vol E M Boillard, E I R, Jamalpur	236	2
Qr-Mr W N Duncan C N V, Calcutta	232	2
Did not shoot throughout		

14 prizes value Rs. 91. N R A Silver Medal.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in Rajputana, and at Jacobabad, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi and Neemuch, a brisk fall at Sholapur and Belgaum and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in the extreme south, Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Ghadechi, and 10 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of the normal at Jhansi, Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur, Amraoti, Nagpur and Ratnagiri, the minimum from 5° to 13° in Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Sholapur, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Bellary and Cochin, and the lowest 36° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Akola, Masulipatam and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo, and a few drops at Cawnpore. Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over nearly the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JAN. 20.

Wednesday:—Pressure has increased slightly to rapidly in North-West India and slightly in North-East India, while it has decreased slightly over the Peninsula. A large high pressure area overlies North-West India, while readings are relatively low and relatively uniform over the Peninsula. Winds are northerly over North-West India and are variable elsewhere. The force is light generally, but fresh both over North-West Himalayas and over north of the Bombay Presidency. The mean temperature fallen over Bombay and has been steady or risen in has other provinces. The heat is largely excessive at the central stations, while the mean temperature is below normal both over Bengal and over North-West India. Light showers of rain have fallen on the North-West Himalayas and at the following stations on the plains: Bahraich, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Roorkee and Dehra Dun. The rainfall varies between 0·03 inch at Lucknow and 0·13 inch at Dehra Dun.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th January, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·933
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	71·7
Wet-bulb Thermometer	63·3
Dew Point	58·2
Relative humidity of Air	·63
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m) next day ... degrees	77·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·5
General Directions of wind*	NNW, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	266

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s,—97 cases whisky, P S Shroff and Sons; 15 cases tobacco manufactured, Irani Hormuz Sheriar; 115 cases whisky, Dunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

Clare Macrae s—350 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co. 60 cases whisky, P C Saroff and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s,—5 casks chemicals cols Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Bharucha; 50 drums chemicals, Owen and Okell;

FROM LONDON.

Hambleton s,—23 cases provision, Muljee Nusserwanjee; 55 drums turpentine, Ebrahim Abdul Hoosein; 1 cases confectionery, 2 cases oilmenstores, Cawasjee Dadabhoy; 43 cases oilmenstores etc., 5 cases confectionery, B F Mody; 160 drums turpentine, 8 cases varnish, T. F. Bengalee; 50 drums turpentine, A Shurafally and Co.

Shannon s, 13 cases tobacco manufactured, Hormusjee Aderjee; 19 cases medicine, 1 case provision, Vitulbjee Bhicca and Co; 10 cases varnish, A Shurafally and Co; 19 cases oilmenstores, 19 cases ham, 6 cases bacon, R Jooma.

India s,—12 cases chemicals, Essoofally Mahomedally and Co.

FROM NEWYORK.

Arabia s,—18 cases medicine etc, Edulijee Brothers.

Tokio s,—11 bales printing paper, E Mahomedally

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s,—10 cases glassware, Goolam Hoosein Cullian; 3 cases stationery, Owen and Okell.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s,—319 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s,—20 cases soap, Tarmahomed Hajee Abboo; 3 cases glassware, R Ditmar,

Imperatori s, 40 cases glassware, R Ditmar; 4 cases earthenware, H Robitsek and Co,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's s. s. Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (5th January), in ballast and 55 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s. s. Locksley Hall, 2322 tons, Captain T. Collin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liver-pool (25th December), with a general cargo and Miss Deury, Miss Thevaites, and Miss Green as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs, Edward Bates and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Goa, 1217 tons, Captain H. B. C. Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (1st January) via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Oosajee Esmaljee, Mr. C. V. Wingrove, Mr. Ardeshir, Mr. Munchershaw, Mr. Mahomed D. M, and 31 deck. During the voyage from Aden to Bombay she experienced fresh to strong North-Easterly winds and considerable sea at times.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Maria Valeria, 2348 tons, Captain A. Fellner, will sail to-day for Kobe, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. Guis Berger and Dr. Nenstall. For Calcutta—Mr. Elias Kornitzer. For Penang—Mr. A. Schwarz. For Singapore—Mrs. Resenberg and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. Balter and Miss Balter and Capt. Starcich. For Hongkong—Mr. George Hoy. For Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Hasche.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Company's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain Francis Cole, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr Harmstow, Mr N G Baldock, Mr K G Baldock, Mr J Wallace, Mr J Tullock, Mr T Dermody, Mr D Macpherson, Mr W Mackintosh, and Dr F Hay. For Melbourne—Mr A Martin. For King Georges Sound,—Mr Beresford. For Yokohama—Mr J Campbell, and Mr. Thompson. For Shanghai—Mr W H Marks, Mr Miller. For Hongkong—Rev Mr A D Moroes, Rev R F Ferreira, Mr J Gonsalves, Mr and Mrs L L W Forrest.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, Jan. 1.
	Locksley Hall s	Collin	Liverpool, Dec. 25.
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Jeddah, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	H. M. S. Plassy	Prance	Aden.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Ross	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Rohilla, Cole, for China.
" Maria Valerie, Fellner, for Kobe.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Singapore for Genoa, &c.
" Hoseinee for Aden, Jeddah, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
16	Manora s	Henderson	London, Dec. 11.
	Mecca s	Cooper	Rangoon, Jan. 13.
	Maharaja s	Morgan	Rangoon, Jan. 7.
17	Dean s	Wilson	Bangkok, Jan. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16.—Steamer Rakanoa.
Jan. 17.—Steamer Nairung.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FOR LONDON.

Venus—183 cwt olibanum, A Chaganee and Co; 142 cwt gum, T Jamnadas; 10 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Edulljee Boyce; 20 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 4,213 cwt indigo, The Bombay Co; 37 cwt gum, J Premjee; 125 cwt gum, T Godhoo; 68½ cwt gum, V Mathowji; 275 cwt gum, M Jaffer.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—71 bales wool, T Chimondas; 31 bales wool, C Khatow; 50 bales wool, A Jaffer; 101 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, W Bechur.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Caledonia s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000½ cwt linseed, 999 cwt groundnut, 4,002 cwt gingelly seed, Finlay Muir and Co; 5,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Venus s—220 bales cotton, 1,190 cwts groundnut cake, Glade and Co; 247 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—1201 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 58 bales cotton, S Joatha; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—2 cases peacock feathers, 2 cwt dry fruits, M M Esabhoy; 6½ cwt sharkfin, 38 cwts Kissmis N Cassumbhoy and Co; 28 cwt Kissmis, K Ludha.

Rohilla s—125 bales twist silas E Sassoon; 14 cwt Khissmis, Yan Shun and Co; 49 cwts raisins Nsanee 4½ cwt Cambay stone E Noordin and Co; 6 3 31 cwt kissmis Yiek Loong and Co.

Maria Valerie s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 cwt fennel seed, V Jamnadas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 11 bales twist S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, Kilick Nixon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Preston, Lt Col, Ms, 28th M I, on leave, from Madras.

JANUARY 20.

Fletcher, Col, Bo I G of Ordnances, on duty from Poona.
Curteis, Brig Genl, Bo Staff, on duty from Poona.
Kerrison, Major, late Bo R A on retirement from Kirkee.
Tinsler, Lt, Ms R A on leave, from Bangalore.
Pike, Capt, Ms R I Fus on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 18.

Preston, Lt Col, Ms, 28th M I off leave to Madras.

JANUARY 20.

Lyster, Col, Bo 14th B I on leave, to Poona.
Searle, Capt; 14th Bo I on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st January, 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters this evening at 8-45 p.m.
2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, to-morrow morning at 7 a.m. sharp.
3. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill Order, without Arms, Putties to be worn.

The launch will leave the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 o'clock as possible.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Putties to be worn.

5. The proficiency class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-night.
6. Recruits are reminded that to be eligible for the Class Firing Prize they must complete their course before the 8th of February.

By order,
A. J. PEI...,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st January, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 23rd instant at 5 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review Order—Khaki.
2. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol J Barrett "B" Coy. from 25th January to 31st March 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at the Riding School on Friday the 22nd instant at 7 a m Marching Order.
2. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-15 a.m., on Tuesday the 26th instant. Dress—Drill order viz:—Khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th February.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Captain F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. D. J. Sharp, 10 Oak Lane, Fort.
2nd Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles
Qr-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum.
Cr.-Sergt. H Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhonie.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, H. M's Mint, Fort.
Corpl. G. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Vol. H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress—Members Rs. 2, Non-Members Rs. 3, to include one Lady.
Evening Dress.—Members Rs. 3, Non-Members Rs. 4, to include one Lady.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

IN an interview with a representative of the *Neue Freie Press*, a diplomatist of very high rank declares that it is quite illusory to believe in the efficacy of the action of Europe on the Sultan. It is, he said, in the interest of Russia to maintain the present state of affairs, but at a propitious moment she will seize the Bosphorus by virtue of a guarantee treaty, and close the Black Sea in order to realise her projects in Asia. Great Britain, being isolated, will not move, while Russia will come to an understanding with Austria by offering her Salonica. Italy has for a long time been bound to Russia by a special treaty, and finally, the Sultan is incapable of carrying out reforms, which would awake the hate and jealousy of the Moslems, and expose the Christians in the East to great dangers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY next, the late Dr. MANSER'S 3 pairs of Arab horses, brougham, mail phaeton, harness, saddlery, and Humber pneumatic tyre, and bicycle, if not previously sold. To be seen at R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

A SPECIAL TUNER has been brought out for Repairing Orchestrians and Hand Organs with English Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing. Bevel Wheels, New Brass Boiler Mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Loomoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSOM and TAYLOR, Fort

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

"PRIMUS" STOVE burns without wick, smoke or soot, and emits no smell. Boils a quart of water in five minutes. Travellers will find it a perfect boon and no Household should be without it. Price Rs. 8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 22. Sole Agents for India, D. D. POSTWALLA and Co., 87, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BREAD! BREAD!! PEARSE and Co.'s Bakery is the only one that works by STEAM. Cleanest and Safest! of Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CHUBB'S
SAFES AND LOCKS
MAKE SPECIAL SERVICE
IN THIS TIME
WHEN
People Flee from Bombay.
CHUBB'S SAFES
ARE MOST RELIABLE,
BEING
FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING.
APPLY TO
EDALJI PESTANJI,
Bombay Agent,
No. 37, PARSI BAZAAR, FORT.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL
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Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE............................Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

A FURTHER advance of 3-8ths. per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112 11-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 117½. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced 1-8th, making it 2 3-4 per cent., all round. The price of Bar silver remained at 29 11-16d. per oz. in London; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 64⅞ cents. per oz, with demand Exchange on London half a cent lower, at 4·87½ dollars. 31-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent., to £62½ on London yesterday. Paris quotations come unaltered.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 38¼s. per 416 lbs., business done via the Canal, January-February shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Sales quiet; and Arrivals steady; the days Sales having been 8,000 bales. East Indians *nil.* Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations having been 3 57-64d. for January deliveries, and 3 29-32d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday. There was a good competition, but prices were unchanged. Yellow Wool was ½d. per lb. lower. 26,000 bales are offered at these sales.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was the same as at the close of the previous week, at 2,420,000 quarters.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1/16 cent, to 7¼ cents per lb.; and April Futures were 8 points higher, at 7·12 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales, the figures to date now giving the following comparison with those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1897.	1896.	1895
Tuesday's Receipts..........	21,000	25,000	36,000
Three days' do.	80,000	56,000	107,000
Since 1st September 1895...	5,335,000	3,823,000	5,808,000

Locally we have again no business to report on COTTON, WHEAT, SEEDS, or FREIGHTS, these markets having remained virtually closed, owing to the absence of dealers through the Bubonic Fever scare.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	6,432 bales.
Wheat	1,355 cwt.
Linseed	553 ,,
Gingelly	1,419 ,,
Groundnuts	1,069 ,,
Rice	3,244 ,,

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady, at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been but little offering either way; though a small amount of Bank Paper was placed at an improvement of 1-32d. on the opening rate; and we close quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	........1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	................1s. 3 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	........1s. 3 1-16d.	,,
Credits do.	........1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Francs do.	........1·60	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100¼ for cash, and 100 7-16 for the next settlement for 3½ per Cents; but declined 1-8th per cent. from these rates; quotations, however, are almost nominal in the absence of business.

SHARES remain torpid and rates are nominally unaltered.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Macao interrupted.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyun and Tingyueh.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon 29th instant.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 13th January 1897, are as follows:—

	In Jan. 1897. Bengal.	In Dec. 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	12,00,000	54,25,000
Actual	35,38,725	8,88,600	44,27,325
Better than Estimate	......	......	......
Worse than Estimate.......	6,86,175	3,11,400	9,97,675

TEN sales of Bengal Opium and nine months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Jan. 1897. Bengal.	To end of Dec. 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	4,22,50,000	1,28,00,000	5,50,50,000
Actual	4,13,57,700	1,00,34,975	5,13,92,675
Better than Estimate	......	......	......
Worse than Estimate	8,92,300	27,65,025	36,57,325

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	7,900	20	10,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	62,411	2,00,095	2,565	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,462
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	134	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,63,909	1,211	2,31,786

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 8,542
Increase to date .... ,, 43,315

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	1,12,000	4,000	2,08,000
Or per mile of Railway	199	243	9	451
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	16,09,606	21,35,848	67,715	38,13,169
Total for 19 weeks...	17,01,606	22,47,848	71,715	40,21,169
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,333	1,91,305	2,235	3,16,873
Per mile of Ry do.	267	415	5	687
Total to corresponding date do.	17,42,122	24,77,683	54,557	42,74,362

Decrease for the week........................Rs. 1,08,873
Ditto to date .... ,, 2,53,182

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 31st December 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	91,975	85,088	6,887	...	37,074	...
Goods	1,06,678	91,379	15,299	..	2,87,772	...
Other earnings	—31,886	—43,547	11,661	...	...	1,234
Total for week	1,66,767	1,32,920	33,847	...	...	...
Aggregate......	25,97,256	22,73644	...	...	3,23,612	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 19.

10 p.m.	63·6

WEDNESDAY.—JANUARY 20.

6 a.m.	63·9
10 a.m.	69·4
2 p.m.	75·0
6 p.m.	73·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

LANOWLI.

DEATH.

WACHA—January 19, at Lanowli, Awabai, wife of Mr. Edalji Khursetji Wacha and mother of Mr. Dinshaw Edalji Wacha, died of heart disease. Her remains were brought to Bombay yesterday. Her funeral took place at 3 p.m., yesterday, at her residence, old Mody Khana, Fort, 1898.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COOPER—January 8, at Thazi, Upper Burma, the wife of W. H. A. Cooper, Overseer, P. W. D., of a son. (English papers please copy).

MARRIAGES.

BOOTY—LAWSON—January 13, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable W. Weston Elwes, M.A., Archdeacon of Madras, Percy A. Booty, Indian Civil Service, to Ethel Mary, younger daughter of Henry Lawson, Esq., of Seacombe, Clapham Park, London.

DALY—DA COSTA—January 6, at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad, the Rev. Father Ludovic, Fort Chaplain, Dermot Richard, eldest son of the late Francis Dermot Daly, late Simla Bank, Limited, and of County Galway, Ireland, to Julie Francis, second daughter of the late J. Da Costa, of Bhagalpore.

GORDON-JONES—MACKAY—January 16, by the Senior Registrar of Marriages, Calcutta, Bert Gordon-Jones, to Ethel St. Clair, eldest daughter of Horace Mackay, of Melbourne.

MACKENZIE—WINGROVE—January 14, at All Saints' Church, Shillong, John Peacock, youngest son of Nicholas William Mackenzie, formerly of Calcutta, to Annie Theodora, youngest daughter of the late Clement James Wingrove, of Shillong.

DEATHS.

REINHOLD—January 15, at Apcar House, 19 Radha Bazar Street, Calcutta, Henry Reinhold, Indigo, and Produce Broker.

RUST—January 15, at Allahabad, Mrs. Julia Rust, wife of T. A. Rust, of Allahabad and Mussoorie.

TERRY—January 14, at Lahore, the wife of J. F. Terry Government Telegraphs, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1897.

THE Queen's Speech, read by the Lord Chancellor on the re-assembling of Parliament, deals with many subjects of great importance, some of which have untold possibilities of angry controversy. Contrary to custom, India has a prominent place in Her Majesty's utterances testifying to the unfailing sympathy which the Queen-Empress feels for her subjects in this country now suffering from the calamity of famine and pestilence. The Royal Speech begins with the conventional assurance that her Majesty's relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly, a statement which is considerably discounted by the reference to "the appalling massacres" at Constantinople and in other parts of the Ottoman dominions. The significant statement follows that the present condition of the world does not permit any departure from the prudent foresight—in other words, any diminution of the lavish outlay on preparations for possible war—whereby the defence of the Empire has been provided for during recent years. The significance of this announcement is not lessened by Lord Salisbury's admission during the debate on the Address in the House of Lords, that "a slight difference" exists between the Powers regarding the application of material pressure as a means of saving the Sultan's Empire. The same differences existed last year and the year before, and will probably continue to exist throughout the present year. The reason is simple enough. Great Britain is the one Power that desires to apply material pressure to the Sultanate, and Russia and the other Powers are determined that it shall not be applied, lest it should give rise to a conflagration which all the fire engines in Europe could not extinguish. The Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary repeated in the House of Lords what he said with equal emphasis at the Mansion House and in Brighton in November 1895—that unless essential reforms are adopted the doom of the Turkish Empire cannot be long delayed.

That may be true. But Lord Salisbury has stated more than once that the Sultanate is the only possible channel of reforms; that without the Sultanate the Powers are powerless to do anything they desire. Whether the cause of reform in Turkey be advanced by continuously harping on what cannot be recalled is doubtful. The assumption underlying the denunciation is that the massacres were wholly unprovoked, the gratuitous outcome of the diabolic spirit possessing Abdul the Damned. That atrocities were committed, and on a fearful scale, is only too evident. But it is equally clear that they were largely provoked by revolutionary committees, one of which organised the seizure of the Ottoman Bank, and similar surprises in other parts of the capital. As a quite disinterested writer in the *Times* points out, while we are apt to assume that the horrors inflicted on the Armenians have been inflicted in wanton cruelty, the Mahomedan world believes they were inflicted, if not as legitimate punishment, yet as natural reprisals, and that the measures required to curb Moplah fanaticism in the Malabar Coast might with a little ingenuity be misrepresented at Constantinople and Mecca as massacres. This is an aspect of the Turkish question which is so generally ignored that we need feel no surprise at not finding the faintest recognition of it in the Queen's speech. Her Majesty expressed satisfaction with the success achieved by the Dongola expedition which has opened the way to a further advance whenever it may be expedient. The Premier has underlined this guarded reference to the ultimate purpose of the expedition, observing that Dongola is on the road to Khartoum, but excusing himself for not saying more by the fear that if he did the Kalifa Abdulla might learn the intentions of the British Government. Whence we may opine that the degenerate successor of the Mahdi does not know that Dongola is the half-way house to Omdurman; apparently nothing is known in that capital of the geography of the Soudan.

The Speech announces the conclusion of an arrangement with the United States for the settlement by arbitration of the Venezuela difficulty. The interests of Colonists with established rights run no risk; a statement which it is to be hoped Sir Edward Clarke will consider entirely satisfactory. The general Arbitration Treaty with the United States is mentioned as a subject of gratification, and the hope is expressed that other Powers will adopt the principle and thereby reduce the chances of war. Here again the Premier supplies a sort of foot-note. The Arbitration Treaty will not prevent war between Great Britain and the United States, if a *casus belli* should arise, but it diminishes the risks of a collision. We must all sincerely hope that it will fulfil that restricted but still salutary purpose. If treaties could appreciably diminish the risk of war when serious causes of quarrel arise, the history of the world since the Peace of Westphalia would have been an insipid chronicle of unbroken peace. Coming to the internal affairs of the Empire, her Majesty's speech touches as it were with the tips of fingers the delicate question of finding means to protect the sugar industries of the West India Islands—and British Guiana—against the ruinous competition of the bounty-fed beet sugar of Germany and France. That can only be done by protective duties levied on foreign sugar. But it would never do to propose that course in so many words. All that is said is that a commission has been appointed—Sir David Barbour is one of the Commissioners—to study the depression in the West India sugar trade and suggest means of alleviating it; a very innocent proposal, but liable to be misunderstood by the fanatical Free Trader, who has in these latter days grown morbidly suspicious. Coming to India, we have, as in a lady's postscript, the pith and purpose of the whole, at least so far as this country is concerned. The sufferings from scarcity and famine afflicting a large portion of India have aroused the deepest feelings of regret and sympathy on the part of the Queen. Her Majesty graciously expresses her high approval of the efforts made by the authorities in India to mitigate the suffering and lessen the calamity, and her satisfaction that their provident forethought in building railways and extending the area of irrigation works renders the task more hopeful than it was twenty yeas ago. The people throughout Her wide Dominions are invited to second the exertions of the Governments by a generous liberality.

ALMOST at the close of the Queen's Speech comes a sentence inserted with too evident intention of meeting or forestalling the reclamations of the Powers, "Her Majesty has directed the Government to take the most stringent measures possible for the eradication of the plague in India." Stringent measures are always in request when unexpected emergencies have to be dealt with. We have recently heard proposals that parts of Bombay should be destroyed by fire. Another suggestion is that a new Bombay should be built of mats on another site until the old recovers its health. We have ourselves urged upon the Municipality and the Government the necessity of taken stringent measures with that view. The crying need for strengthening the Executive staff of the Municipality was referred to in these columns only yesterday. We suggested that a Deputy Municipal Commissioner should be appointed. It is satisfactory to know that this suggestion has been favourably received, and that an able Civilian will be designated very shortly to the post. We also recommended that the European element in the Health Department should be immediately augmented, and we are glad to learn that the necessary measures towards that end have been decided upon. A conference of the Members of Government, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Hon'ble Messrs. Birdwood and Nugent, with Dr. Pollen and Mr. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, was held yesterday. The present state of things was discussed, and the steps necessary to cope with the emergency were considered. As a result of this conference the services of an additional number of medical men will be obtained for the city. The Health Department has at its disposal twenty-nine medical assistants. That number was found to be insufficient, and the Government was applied to some weeks since for additional medical help. The reply was that the Government could not spare any officers owing to the necessity of providing for the requirements of the campaign against famine. Thereupon the Municipal Commissioner advertised on the 30th December for forty Hospital Assistants, but not a single reply was received. The Government will now take measures to supply the deficiency by indenting on other Provinces through the Government of India for quotas of medical assistants. This augmentation will admit of medical aid being given in all cases where the means of patients do not suffice to pay for it. In this way it is expected that the disposition to conceal cases will be met.

The executive staff of the Health Department will also be strengthened. It will then be possible to take stock of houses, the insanitary condition of which constitutes a danger to the general health. It is to be hoped that they will be dealt with without delay according to the provisions of the Municipal Act which have been left so long in abeyance. The early substitution of cemeteries away from the crowded parts of the city for those in Sonapore and Grant Road may also be looked for. The committees appointed to induce patients to seek treatment away from the conditions which favour the disease should now bestir themselves in real earnest, and render unnecessary the intervention of the public authority, which is to be deprecated when any reasonable alternative can be provided. The fact that indigenous cases have occurred at Tanna and Sattara points to the need of greater vigilance to prevent sufferers from the pestilence proceeding up-country by train, and thus disseminating the disease. Common humanity suggests the advisability of dissuading persons who are already ill from incurring the additional dangers incidental to a long journey in a railway train, without medical treatment or any kind whatever. At the present moment the aspect of the City is undergoing a distinct improvement. Yesterday in eighteen of the sections into which the Bombay wards are divided there was no recurrence of the disease. The significance of this will be understood when it is remembered that twenty-eight out of the thirty-two sections were recently suffering from the pestilence. The relative improvement of the weather, which is less cloudy and less humid, is no doubt partly the cause of this amelioration of the public health; an amelioration further evidenced by the fact that at two of the principal cemeteries in Sonapore the number of burials and cremations was lower yesterday than on any day since the first week of December. The copious lime-washing of a thousand houses in Kamatipura has reduced the mortality from all causes in that district by one-half. The measures which have already proved so efficacious, when supplemented by others of the kind just indicated, cannot fail to accelerate that eradication of the disease which the Ministers who drafted the Queen's speech evidently desire as ardently as those whose lot is cast in Bombay. There are reasons for looking forward to a sensible abatement of the disease as the weather improves, and to its disappearance when the hot weather sets in some six or eight weeks hence. While working hard to hasten this result we should recognise the necessity of keeping our heads, and not giving way to panic, or listening to those who propose wild and impracticable measures that beget panic.

MELBOURNE has just been greatly perplexed over what it calls a "rain of blood," which, though harmless in itself, we are glad to find fell in Australia rather than in Bombay. Had it fallen here there is no telling what the moral effect would have been, considering the excitable frame of mind in which the people are found. The phenomenon occurred on the 27th ultimo. The weather during the forenoon and the greater part of the afternoon was sultry, with little or no wind blowing, but late in the afternoon a boisterous change took place. The wind commenced to blow strong from the north-west, then went right round to the west, and showers of rain followed. Many thousands of people were caught in the rain, especially at the sea-side, and their summer costumes displayed its peculiar characteristic in a remarkably graphic manner. Dresses of a light colour were found to be covered with tiny red spots; gentlemen's ties and shirt fronts had the same appearance; the streets of the city and suburbs were transformed from the asphalte black to a light coffee colour, the locomotives on the suburban railways looked as if they had just come out of a mud deluge, and everywhere there were indications of a rare occurrence so far as Melbourne is concerned. The downpour was what meteorologists call "the rain of blood." But though downpours of the kind have been known at long intervals in Italy, there has been no precedent to the occurrence in Australia. Tropical countries have known it, for where great droughts are succeeded by violent hurricanes, the dust or sand of dried lakes or river-beds is sometimes borne away into the upper regions of the atmosphere, where, meeting with strong aerial currents which transport it for hundreds and even thousands of miles, it may descend again to the surface, in the form of 'red-fog,' 'sea dust,' or 'sirocco-dust.' This transported material, usually of a brick dust or cinnamon colour, is occasionally so abundant as to darken the air and obscure the sun, and to cover the decks, sails, and rigging of vessels which may even be hundreds of miles from land. Rain falling through such a dust cloud mixes with it, and descends either on sea or land as what is popularly called 'blood rain.' This is the scientific explanation which has been accepted, and though it has allayed vulgar superstition which imagined it "the beginning of the end," there were very few people whose wearing apparel and effects were not more or less damaged by the stains which are believed to be next to indelible.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE has succeeded in elaborating a vaccine as a prophylactic for plague. He has experimented with it on himself without undergoing any greater inconvenience than a slight attack of fever, raising the temperature to 102° F. and a slight headache, both disappearing within twenty-four hours. Several medical men have been inoculated with the vaccine with very similar effects. Professor Haffkine communicated the results of the experiment in a letter, which was laid before the Standing Committee yesterday. Mr. Snow, after consultation with Dr. Weir, proposed to issue a small quantity of the vaccine to a certain number of medical practitioners, with the request that they would carefully watch the effect of the application of the vaccine, and report on it to the Health Officer and Professor Haffkine. The vaccine is not a curative serum, but a protective lymph, which will to a certain extent enable the system to offer resistance to an attack of bubonic fever. We understand that a supply of the vaccine can be obtained by application to Professor Haffkine, at the Petit Laboratory, at the Jamsetji Hospital.

WITH a view to prevent spread of the plague to the holy places, and thence to the pilgrims from Asiatic Turkey, Egypt, and Northern Africa, it is deemed necessary to discontinue pilgrimages from India to Mecca and Medina during the present outbreak. An order of the Government of India to that effect will shortly be issued and take effect from the present month.

HER MAJESTY'S TORPEDO-CATCHER PLASSEY, Lieut-Commander A. B. Pranee, sailed yesterday morning for Aden.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, C. B., R. A., Commanding the Forces at Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning *via* Deolali, in company of Brigadier-General R. L. H. Curteis, Deputy Adjutant-General, and Major H. F. Mercer, R. A., Assistant Military Secretary, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where his Excellency was met by Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, C. B., Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain McWhinnie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. General Nairne drove to Government House, Malabar Point, where he is staying. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his Excellency's arrival which, was private.

THE *Madras Mail* says that within the last few days the illness of the Hon'ble the Rev. Dr. Miller has assumed a serious character, and that grave anxiety is felt with regard to his condition. His illness is due to chil following on an attack of dysentery.

THERE was a sudden decrease of reported cases of small-pox at Howrah on Saturday. Mr. Maguire, the District Magistrate, has issued an order to the police directing them to use every effort in having the patients removed to hospital. An isolation hospital has been selected, and set apart for those attacked with the disease at Andul, and arrangements have been made for fitting up the building with hospital requisites. The hospital is only intended for male patients, and will be in charge of Dr. Murray, Civil Surgeon of Howrah.

ON Wednesday the Chief Commissioner of Assam paid a visit to the temple of the principal Gosain in the province. The occasion was an interesting one, as this priest, a handsome old man of nearly eighty, represents the highest development of a civilisation which has survived since the time of the Assam Rajas, and which is still a thing quite apart from the modernising influences of British rule. Seven elephants, four of which had been bred in captivity, were waiting on the bank of the river, and the Chief Commissioner's party, during its march to the temple, was preceded by crowds of disciples playing upon the conches, drums, and cymbals. The temple is surrounded by cloisters in which dwell no fewer than 600 celibate monks, the personal attendants of the High priest. Mr. Cotton and his party were received by the Gosain in a large hall which was densely packed, a crowd of fully fifteen hundred persons having assembled to see the new Raja. The Chief Commissioner then had a short conversation with the Gosain, during the course of which the whole body of monks including the nominated successor of the High Priest, remained on their knees, and concluded his visit by inspecting the printing press of the temple.

[illegible]LEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BENIN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Admiral Rawson will command the Benin expedition, which will be composed of 400 Marines, 500 Bluejackets, and 500 Hansas.

THE ANTI-PARNELLITE LEADER.

JAN. 19.

Mr. Dillon has been elected leader of the Anti-Parnellites.

THE TSAR'S ILLNESS DENIED.

It is semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg that the Tsar is well, and the statement that Dr. Bergmann had been summoned is denied.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS ON THE ADDRESS.

The Lords have voted the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

In the debate on the Address, Lord Salisbury said that though all the Powers were agreed as to the necessity of co-operating in finding remedies to save the Sultan's Empire, a slight difference existed regarding material pressure.

Lord Salisbury said he was strongly convinced that unless essential reforms were adopted the doom of the Turkish Empire cannot be long delayed.

His Lordship repeated that Dongola had been occupied because it was on the road to Khartoum, and he declined to say more for fear that the Khalifa would learn our intentions.

With respect to the Arbitration Treaty with the United States, he said it would not prevent war between the two countries but would diminish the risks thereof.

THE DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, stated that the Commission on the Financial Relations had ignored large tracts of Ireland, and he intended to propose a further investigation, and before acting on the Report of the Commission would be prepared to provide an occasion for a full discussion thereof.

The Hon. E. Blake said that in view of Mr. Balfour's promise, he withdrew his amendment in reference to the Commission.

STRICT QUARANTINE AT MALTA.

All vessels from India are forbidden to land passengers, crews or goods at Malta, and are coaling under strict quarantine.

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THE WHITTAKER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 20.

In the absence of Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Forbes, pleader, led the prosecution to-day, with the evidence of Mr. Ulett, and Dr. Hehir's butler, who were subjected to a slight examination. Mr. Forbes previously asked for adjournment till to-morrow to enable Mr. Lowndes to come up from Bombay, to conduct the examination of Dr. Lawrie which will be taken up to-morrow as the prosecution witnesses are at an end.

The Court to-day delivered its order on the question of admissibility of the evidence on record of the inquest proceedings. It overruled that the proceedings were irregular, as contended and explained the law as to enquiry being held in connection with a British-born subject, which Mr. Templeton was. The order was replete with legal references on the matter of the District Magistrate's jurisdiction in the preliminary enquiry. In the end it permitted the evidence of certain witnesses to be tendered in evidence and that of Mrs. Templeton, Colonel Dobbs and a police officer to be taken off the file together with certain native witnesses.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HUGHLI INCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

A track has been found in the James and Mary Sands for free passage of vessels up and down the river with a draught of over 22 feet 7 inches. Advantage was taken to-day of this track being open, and a number of vessels left the port, while others will be leaving to-morrow, including the H. M. S. Brisk.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND THE QUEEN'S CELEBRATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, JAN. 20.

The second meeting of the general committee of Indian Mahomedans re the celebration of her Majesty's sixty years' reign was held, yesterday, at Aligarh, at the house of Sir Syed Ahmed. Sirdar Mahomed Hayat Khan, who had returned from Calcutta, stated that at a large meeting held there of all influential Mahomedans, last Sunday (president, Nawab Syed Zainulabdin Khan Bahadur Shujawl Mulk Asafid Dowlah of Murshidabad), the following proposals were carried. A very strong provincial committee for Bengal was appointed, the secretaries being the Hon. Nawab Syed Azer Husain Khan, C.I.E., and Mr. Abdul Rahman, Judge of the Small Cause Court; that head-quarters of the general committee be at Delhi; that members of provincial committees be members of the General Committee; that Sirdar Mahomed Hayat Khan be honorary vice-president, Bengal committee. The general committee approved of these proceedings, and decided that a big meeting of the general committee be held as soon as possible at Delhi, and that Sir Syed Ahmed and Sirdar Mahomed Hayat Khan be asked to attend

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[REUTER TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 20.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 20.

Orient mail steamer Orizaba from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62½
Bar Silver	29 11-16

THERE seems some chance at last of the Cooum Improvement Scheme advancing another stage. Nothing has been done in reference to that part of the scheme for preventing the flow of sewage into the river; but the P. W. D. are now preparing new plans and estimates for a canal from the Harbour to improve the circulation of water. A special Engineer has been placed on duty in connection with the scheme, and it is hoped that everything will soon be settled finally.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A TELEGRAM was received in Calcutta, on Saturday, stating that Lord William Beresford is making an excellent recovery from his accident in the hunting field.

CAPTAIN GRIMSTON, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, is the latest addition to the list of those who have had accidents at the Calcutta paperchases this season. He has dislocated his shoulder rather badly.

THE Mysore Kheddah Department has recently had two very successful drives. On the 4th instant 52 elephants were caught, and on the 11th 62 elephants.

THE earnings of the East Indian Railway for the first nine days of January show a decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 68,000.

THE latest official return (up to the 12th) brings the total number employed on relief or test works in the Punjab at 60,000, an increase of 21,000 on the week preceding.

THE latest returns for the opium revenue show it to be some 37 lakhs worse than the estimate.

THE Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate of the Calcutta University have recommended that the honorary title of Doctor of Law be conferred upon Sir Alfred Croft. A special meeting of the Senate will be held on Saturday, 30th instant, to confirm this action.

THE total decrease in the takings of the North-Western Railway for 1896, from April 1st up to the last day of December, was Rs. 51,17,361.

THE Military estimates are now being prepared for the Budget Statement. Expenditure will be cut down as much as possible, as the increase in the cost of feeding the army during the ensuing financial year is likely to be very great. Compensation for dearness of food must amount to many lakhs of rupees.

THE tie played at Dinapore, in the Murray Foot ball Cup Competition was between the Manchester Regiment and the 6th Field Battery Royal Artillery. The Manchesters won easily by 5 goals to love. The game was played in a gale of wind. At Shahjahanpur, in the first round of the Murray Cup Competition the Cameronians played the 2nd Yorks Regiment at Bareilly, and won by 2 goals to *nil*.

THE Annual Dinner given by the President of the Committee of the Calcuta Chamber of Commerce passed off very nicely on Monday evening. Imitation is no doubt the sincerest form of flattery and this, remarks a local correspondent, probably accounts for the guest of the evening arriving twenty minutes late. There was no speechifying, the dinner being purely social, and the hosts and their guests spent a very pleasant evening.

SURGEON-COLONEL ROONEY, recently promoted, will fill the post of P. M. O. on the staff of General Chapman, Commanding in Scotland, on return home from Gibraltar. Amongst approaching changes, Surgeon-Colonel Cogan, now at Belfast, was to have retired during this month on completion of three years in his present rank. It is thought that a good few Brigade-Surgeons are likely to send in their papers soon, disposed to shy at the ordeal of foreign service after having completed 30 years' service already.

As we anticipated would be the case some time ago writes the *Pioneer*, the booking of passages by P. and O. steamers sailing from Calcutta has been unprecedented. With the plague still raging in Bombay, and with appearance of the disease in Karachi also, those who intend proceeding home naturally turn their eyes to Calcutta as a port against which quarantine is not being enforced. The various steamship companies whose vessels visit the Hughli, may look forward to a good passenger-traffic this spring.

THE outlook of the jute manufacturing industry is at the moment far from re-assuring, says the Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who adds:—"It looks as if the majority of the jute mills would work at a loss, or at any rate at no profit for the next six months or so, and I think the jute Manufacturers' Association would be wise to call a meeting of its members to discuss the present position, with a view to some general agreement for a short time. The jute manufacturing industry is one of the most sound here, and taking the average of years has paid us as well, if not better, than any other manufacture; but it has its years of famine as well as of plenty, and the present year being I fear one of famine, a curtailment of production seems to be imperatively called for. On the other hand the cotton mill industry is doing remarkably well. I learn that the Goosery Cotton Mills will show about Rs. 1,60,000 profit for the half-year. This will enable the preference dividend to be paid, and a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. to be declared on the ordinary shares, while the reserves should be increased by about a lakh of rupees."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Punjab inspected the famine works on the Ghaggar River Canals on Saturday morning. He was accompanied by the Commissioner, the Superintending Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner, and the Engineers in charge. There are now 18,000 persons on the works. The arrangements are excellent, the only fault being that the people will not do their allotted tasks.

THERE are now about one and a-half million persons on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in India. The approximate figures in the Provinces are—Madras, 27,000; Bombay, 164,000; Bengal, 136,000; North-West Provinces and Oudh, 662,000; Punjab, 60,000; Central Provinces, 124,000; Burma, 30,000; Central India, 35,000; and Rajputana, 37,000. Of these about 120,000 are on gratuitous relief.

A NEW form of child insurance has been started in Japan, which, if it works well, might profitably be adopted by people nearer home. It would certainly put a stop to the revolting cases of cruelty to children which, from time to time, disfigure the records of the criminal courts. It has long been possible for a parent in Japan to insure his child so as to receive a sum of a hundred dollars towards its educational expenses on its attaining the age of fifteen, but this idea has recently been improved upon. A "Conscription Insurance Joint Stock Company" has been started, whose terms are that a premium of $2,17c paid annually from a boy's birth till the completion of his nineteenth year will entitle his parents to a sum of $100 at the latter date. The specific objects of this insurance is to provide a fund for the support of the family when the bread winner is drawn for conscription. Obviously, however, it must tend to a wholesome regard being paid to a child's welfare during the whole of the period in which it is unable to look after itself.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK has apparently determined not do follow his two predecessors in office, Lord Connemara and Lord Wenlock, in their dilatory procedure with respect to the establishment, of experimental farms. In September 1888, Lord Connemara called a committee with instructions to inquire, among other things, into the work of the Madras Agricultural Department. The committee, of which Mr. Nicholson, of the Madras Civil Service, at present acting Resident in Travancore, was the secretary, submitted its report in 1889. It was not till July 1890 that Lord Connemara's Government could bring themselves to issue orders thereon. The Madras Government directed that five experimental farms should be established in the Southern Presidency; but the plan laid down for the working of the farms did not commend itself to those who were best able to judge. The Government of India now intervened and delayed matters, and the whole question was hung up. Sir. A. Havelock's Government have now decided to commence operations, and orders have been issued for the establishment of an experimental farm at Coimbatore at the foot of the Nilgiris, or at Bellary in the "Ceded Districts." If this farm proves a success, others are to be started in, various parts of the Madras Presidency.

THE LOSS OF THE WARREN HASTINGS.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning Commander G. A. Rose, which was timed to sail for Calicut and Rangoon on the 5th February next, has been cancelled and ordered to proceed to Mauritius immediately to bring the remaining troops and crew of the ill fated steamer Warren Hastings. The s. s. Lalpoora is being fitted up at Port Louis, and is expected to leave that port on or about the 28th insant with a portion of the York and Lancasbire Regiment, and may be expected to arrive here about the 7th proximo. The Canning left the port last night, and may be expected to reach St Louis about the 1st February next.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S CONCERT.

IN aid of the nursing fund of St. George's Hospital, a concert, under the direction of Signor Scrinzi, was given in the Town Hall, last evening, and proved a decided success, although the attendance was seriously affected by the trouble which hangs over the city and has sent away so many of its inhabitants. The concert opened with a prelude by Liszt, one of the 12 etudes of transcendental execution which are that composer's masterwork. Signor Scrinzi put in the piece the impetuosity required by this kind of composition, and in the quick succession of chords in contrary motion he developed strength and certainty of touch. Chopin's Polonaise in A flat which followed is a better known piece, bristling with technical difficulties, one among them—the very long passage in octaves for the left hand—being a classical example. While Signor Scrinzi played with his usual energy the first part and with power and fire the passage in octaves, he threw passionate expression in the last period before the "reprise" of the theme. It has been truly said that for an artist, time and rythm are only hints, and Signor Scrinzi knows when and how to disregard them and yet to clearly reveal the mind and intention of the author. Mr. Coates, an old acquaintance of Town Hall audiences, followed with a finished rendering of the "Siciliana" from Mascagni's celebrated "Cavalleria Rusticana." A remarkable feature of this item was Mr. Coates' singing it in the original Sicilian dialect with a sprinkling of Italian animation and passionate stress such as an Englishman seldom succeeds in. The real Turiddu would not disavow it, and we found that both Mr. Coates' voice and style have improved of late. Mrs. Farlow, who possesses a most limpid and sympathetic soprano voice, gave the audience the chance of judging of Signor Scrinzi as a composer. He could not desire a better rendering of his graceful song. The high B natural so often met with in this difficult piece was reached with the greatest ease by Mrs. Farlow, and her bright and clear voice gave profound expression to the poetry of Shelley in "Robert le Diable," where a cromatic scale and the high B flat and C natural proved to be of but little difficulty to the accomplished singer. "Sing again" shows Signor Scrinzi to be a composer of no mean order. Counterpoint and harmony seem to have no secrets for him. Every detail is treated with careful exclusion of the commonplace, the prominent feature which imparts strong originality to this composition being the absolute independence of the accompaniment from the melody, the former being a charming two-parts counterpoint in free style which now and then gives occasion to graceful imitations of the melody. Mr. A. Mason's interpretation of Wieniawski's Legende was praiseworthy, his technique correct and in keeping with artistic feeling. The difficult double-notes in the Allegro were treated with competency—though the instrument was not perhaps powerful enough. La Campanella which was next given by Signor Scrinzi is a transcription of the world-famed rondo by Paganini, that very rondo which has so largely contributed to the spreading of Paganini's "Legende." The skips of two octaves in the beginning, the ringing shower of notes in the middle, and the last passage in octaves and chords, were played by Signor Scrinzi in a manner which was in itself sufficient to establish a high reputation of pianist "hers ligne," and deserved the hearty encore which it received.

Part two opened with Andante from Mendelssohn's concerto, op.25, which is a mine of the purest musical gems. The technical difficulties were concealed by the pianist as well as by the orchestra under a delightful appearance of ease and simplicity. The reprise of the theme at the end accompanied by the soft tremolo of the violins was treated with a fulness of expression and a sweetness of touch that made the audience doubt whether it was a creation by the same hands which, but a few minutes before, had played LaCampanella. The Band of the Marine Battalion did good service under their able conductor, Mr. Malandaine. Mrs. Farlow gave a fine rendering of the song Oh! Robert, by Meyerbeer, which was vociferously redemanded. Mr. Rhenius, who is a favourite with the public and a most efficient cornet player, rendered on that instrument the "Star of Bethlehem," Mr. F. S. Dove playing the organ accompaniment. "Standchen," by Schubert, was rendered by Mr. Coates with true delicate feeling in keeping with the spirit of the author. To Signor Scrinzi's rendering of that magnificent piece "LaSonnambula," by Thalberg, was given "all Italiana" with overflowing passion and vibrating energy, causing Bellini's melody to appear in its purest outline from among complicated variations. Miss Walton, one of Signor Scrinzi's pupils, accompanied at the piano in a very correct and faultless style. Signor Scrinzi, in these exceptionally bad times, deserves credit for getting up a performance, of which cities far more musical than ours might be proud. His brother, Mr. J. V. de Scrinzi, the linguist who acted as honorary director, is to be congratulated in the completeness of the arrangements.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR E. V. ELWES, R. A., proceeding Home on leave, on private affairs, pending retirement, is appointed to command the troops leaving for England in the Transport Dunera, sailing on the 23rd instant.

LIEUTENANT B. A. G. SHELLEY, R. E., Military Works Department, is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras.

THE number of municipalities in existence in the whole of Burma last year was 41, of which 26 were in Lower and 15 in Upper Burma. Ye-u ceased to be a Municipality with effect from the 1st April 1896. Out of a total of 512 Commissioners on the roll in 1895-96, there were 272, or more than half, nominated, 147 *ex-officio*, and only 93, or just a trifle more than 18 per cent., elected.

Death, which has been busy amongst the bimetallists in recent years, has this week removed one of the doughtiest and most uncompromising of their opponents. It does not seem too much to say that Mr. Bertram Currie, was in a special way responsible for the failure of the Brussels Monetary Conference of 1892, and for the closing of the Indian mints, which so speedily followed. It is not unreasonable to suppose that his personal intimacy with Mr. Gladstone, the esteem in which he was held in financial circles in London, and his position as a member of the India Council gave him much influence with the Government of that day, which appointed him a member of the Herschell Committee on the Indian Currency; though it is well to remember that his appointment as a delegate to the International Conference at Brussels was made by Lord Salisbury's Government before the election which returned Mr. Gladstone to power. Mr. Currie's attitude at Brussels and on the Herschell Committee leave no room for doubt as to the direction in which his influence was exerted. He was also the practical creator of the London Gold Standard Defence Association, the object of which (as indicated by its publications) is, apparently, not only to maintain the present currency system of this country unchanged, but to induce every other country, colony, or dependency to adopt the same system. It is not surprising that, as a man of strong will and himself actively devoted to banking throughout his life, Mr. Currie should have been so unflinching a representative and exponent of the banking view of the monetary question, and that he should apparently have failed to grasp the wider views and more subtle economic problems involved in it.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE AND THE PLAGUE.

THE Standing Committee, at their meeting, yesterday, considered the following matters regarding the plague:—

THE PROPHYLACTIC LYMPH PREPARED BY PROF. HAFFKINE.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a communication from Prof. Haffkine, relating his experience of the inoculation of the vaccine.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter stated:—I have the honour to forward for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation copy of of a letter, dated 18th January, from Prof. W. M. Haffkine. This communication is not only most interesting, but of great importance, showing at it does that Prof. Haffkine is now in a position to issue prophylactic plague lymph or vaccine. I have considered the matter with the Health Officer, and think that the best course to adopt will be to issue the preparation to a small number of experienced medical practitioners with a printed slip of instructions in each case. Nothing but the use of the prophylactic can now demonstrate generally its protective powers or otherwise, and the only way that I can see of obtaining this result is the one above indicated.—

Prof. Haffkine, in his letter to the Commissioner, said:—

I have the honour to communicate the following facts relating to the problem of protective inoculation of man against the plague. In the course of the present researches, I have found different media which give rich cultures of the plague bacillus, permitting to cultivate them in abundant and concentrated quantities. The veruliuce of these cultures is shown by the fact that one or two minims are sufficient to communicate certain death to the largest rodents. The destruction of the bacilli in the culture by delicate processes, such like the addition of essence of mustard of very weak solution of carbolic cid, or by desiccation, or by heat, deprives these cultures of their fatal properties and makes a dose 40 to 50 times bigger than the fatal one quite harmless to the animals. But, while depriving the cultures of their noxious properties, the above processes leave to them the power of protecting the system against fatal infection. Rodents, which have had an injection of such cultures (with microbes killed in them), when infected five days after the prophylactic treatment, stand easily a dose of living virus, which would be fatal to ten other non protected animals. Having established these facts, I caused myself to be inoculated, on the 10th of this month, to observe the symptoms of this operation in man. The injection was done in the flanks with 10 cubic centemetres of a culture in which the microbes were killed by heating during one hour at a temperature of 70 decrees centigrade. The symptoms produced consisted in pain at the seat of inoculation and in a rise of temperature. The highest point reached was 102 degrees Fahrenheit, 8½ hours after the injection, which was accompanied by slight head-ache and a feeling of faintness. The temperature got again normal twenty-four hours later. The bowels remained normal. The pain at the seat for the inoculation was mostly felt next morning while getting up from bed. It extended on the left side to the region above the pompart's ligament and on the right towards the axilla without reaching it. Since the next day the pain gradually disappears, a small nodule remained at the set of inoculation, but got rapidly absorbed. These symptoms show the perfect harmlessness of the operation. The observations made on the laboratory lead to the conclusion that the inoculation as described above will increase the resistance of man against the disease; but the extent of that protection and the modifications to be introduced in the method for the object of increasing that protection can be shown only by observation on man during the epidemic.

The most important facts to be solved by such observations are the following:—(1) What are the dose necessary to produce in man a marked increase of resistance against the conditions of infection as they exist in nature? (2) How many days after the injection is the highest resistence reached? (3) How long the resistance will last.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the lymph or vaccine, prepared by Dr. Haffkine, had nothing whatever to do with the anti-toxic serum.

Mr. Ebrahim: It only affords protection to the system.

Dr. Katrak thought that the best way of trying the effect of the serum was to induce men in charge of the mills, workshops, and such other large establishments to persuade their men to allow themselves to be inoculated with the vaccine. He might suggest that the Municipal Commissioner would do well to communicate with the Commanders of the Navy and the Army to have their men inoculated with the lymph. (Cris of "Oh," "Oh!).

Mr. Vincent: You ought to commence that with the Parsees. (Laughter)

Mr. Shroff: It ought to be commened with the members of the Corporation. (A laugh.)

Dr. Viegas said that it was a matter of congratulation that Professor Haffkine was at last able to produce the lymph. He did not think that the idea of Dr. Katrak was practicable, but the operation might be tried on ward-boys, who were in charge of the plague hospitals, provided they were willing to subject themselves to the operations. They might also try it on their Municipal employees, particularly those who belonged to the Health Departmentand had to visit localities affected by the plague. The Municipality had lost one of their best officers Mr. Glover, who died from the effects of the plague contracted while in engaged in his duties. Municipal officers having something or other to do with the plague would consider themselves armed and protected against the scourge and would derive courage by their being inoculated with the lymph. They could not say if the operation would prove a success, but it might be tried all the same in the plague-stricken districts.

Mr. Vincent agreed with Dr. Viegas that the men in the Health Department, who had to deal with the plague cases, might be inoculated. No class of men was better able to understand and to disseminate the knowledge of inoculation than the medical profession, and he thought that members belonging to that profession should be the first to undergo the operations.

Mr. Kabraji: A large number of the native practitioners have fled away on account of the plague. (Laughter.)

Mr. Vincent said that a trial was necessary since medical men were more exposed to the danger of contracting the disease than others. He did not think there was any risk in undergoing the operation.

Mr. Shroff said that he would be the first to go the next morning to Professorr Haffkine to get himself inoculated with the lymph. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cuffe was of opinion that the suggestion made by the Commissioner in his letter should be adopted.

The Chairman observed that all medical men should acquaint themselves with the method of inoculation. He said that the best thanks of the city were due to Professor Haffkine for his successful effort. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Viegas: We hope that the curative serum will also be forthcoming soon.

The Chairman: We will be able to stamp out the plague sooner by adopting inoculation.

Mr. Vincent said that as they were on the subject of the plague, he might take the opportunity to contradict a statement made the other day by a member of the Corporation that the disease was not communicated by rats and rodents. The idea of such communication of the disease was ridiculed, but he might mention what had happened only yesterday at the Byculla Police Office, when one of his inspectors, Mr. Moore, who had a good ratter, set the animal after a rat, which was killed on the spot. Another rat was killed by the dog the same evening, with the result that shortly afterwards the animal got all the symptoms of the plague, including the glandularinflammation and died from its effects.

Dr. Viegas: It is a well known fact that the disease is communicated by the rats. The moment dead rats are found in a house, people are asked to vacate it at once.

Mr. Vincent: The idea was ridiculed the other day at the board of the Corporation.

It was then resolved on the motion of Mr. Cuffe that the Standing Committee concurred with Mr. Snow that the best course to adopt for giving effect to the use of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic serum for plague was to give the preparation to a small number of experienced medical practitioners with a printed slip of instruction in each case.

PROPOSED SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE RESIDENTS OF ANDHERI.

The Committee considered the following correspondence on the subject of an offer made by Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia for the laying of a pipe to convey water from the Vehar main to Andheri for the use of people who have gone to Andheri on account of the plague.

P. C. H. Snow, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

Sir,—I have the honour to send herewith true copy of a letter I addressed to the Collector of Thana about supplying water to Andheri. I shall feel obliged if you place the letter before the Standing Committee at their meeting to-morrow and ask them to give their sanction to the proposed water-supply. This will give facility to the Collector to make the necessary proposals. I need hardly say that this is the most opportune time to carry out the proposal, as a large number of Bombay residents have gone to live at Andheri, and the water-supply of that place is quite inadequate to supply the wants of the inhabitants in ordinary times.—Your, &c.,

Jan. 19. N. J. WADIA.

To the Collector of Thana.

Sir,—The inhabitants of Andheri, having represented to me that they suffer considerably from the want of an adequate supply of water, I have the honour to submit to you the following suggestion for the amelioration of the difficulty.

If the Bombay Municipality will grant permission to attach a pipe to any of their water system of Vehar, Toolci, or Tansa, I am willing to place at your disposal the sum af Rs. 15,000 to defray the cost of construction of such a connecting pipe, provided a public stand-pipe is erected at Andheri for the purpose of supplying water free to the people, also a similar provision be made for watering cattle. The connection would serve all purpose of providing a supply of water, and to those also who are prepared to pay for it in the usual manner. My estimate is that Rs. 10,000 would suffice for the costruction of the pipe-connection, and that Rs. 5,000 might be used to form a fund, the income of which should be applied to its maintenance.

If you give me the bare outline, I shall be glad to know if Government of Bombay would be prepared to carry out the scheme in the event of my subscribing the said sum of Rs. 15,000.—Your, &c.,

NUSSERWANJI JEHANGIRJEE WADIA.

Jan. 12.

The Executive Engineer reported on the subject as under:—

Mr. Wadia's proposal is that a public stand-pipe should be erected at Andheri for the purpose of supplying water free of charge to the people residing there, and also a watering trough for cattle. The Municipality of Bombay supply water to the Coorla and Bandora municipalities on payment of a rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons for water drawn by private individuals for their own use, aud annas 8 per 1,000 gallons for water drawn for charitable institutions or purposes. If Mr. Wadia's proposal be adopted, the best course would be to lay a 3 in. main from the Tulsi main at Marole, a distance of about two miles from the Andheri Railway station. Roughly speaking this would cost about Rs. 12,000, including connections, &c. This will leave about Rs. 3,000 for the erection of stand-pipes, cattle troughs, &c. As a large number of the people living in Bombay are now living at Andheri, the Standing Committee may perhaps feel inclined to give a free use of water to the residents of Andheri from the public water taps until such time as the plague now raging subsides. During ordinary times the undersigned is of opinion that a rate of annas 12 per 1,000 gallons may be charged to all persons who may take special water connections through the main for drawing water for their own use. For all water drawn through the public taps for charitable purposes the rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons now charged to the Coorla and Bandora Municipalities should be levied at Andheri also.

In forwarding the above report the Municipal Commissioner said that he was of opinion that Mr. Wadia's request should be granted especially as he came forward in such a handsome and generous manner. If the Standing committee approved the work could be put in hand in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction and a formal estimate would be submitted subsequently.

Professor Muller: It is a big question.

Dr. Viegas: We should be very careful about supplying free water to people, who will be only benefiting themselves and improving their properties.

Mr. Vincent: We have been providing water to Coorla and Bandora.

Mr. Ebrahim: But not free of charge. It is supplied on certain conditions.

Dr. Katrak said that it was perfectly immaterial whether the water supplied to Andheri would be paid for or free of charge. A large number of people had left Bombay on account of the plague, and were living in tents and sheds, and it was quite on the cards that there would be a water-famine next month, since the water in the wells had gone down considerably even at the present time.

The Municipal Commissioner had no objection to water being given free until such time as the plague lasted. The time, he said, might be limited.

Professor Muller said that they had to consider whether they could go on supplying water to outlying places when they knew that they had incurred a large initial cost for the supply, which was intended only for the city. Though it might appear selfish to decline to supply water to an outlying district, they were bound to see to their own supply first.

Mr. Cuffe failed to see why they could not see their way to give effect to the recommendation of Mr. Murzban, leaving it to the Commissioner to fix the period for the free supply of water to those who had gone to Andheri. The Municipality was called upon to give a certain supply to Andheri which could not reasonably be said to affect the supply to Bombay. They knew that a large number of people had gone from Bombay to reside temporarily at Andheri during the continuance of the plague, and every facility ought to be given to them.

Mr. Shroff enquired if the Commissioner had power under the Act to supply water to an outlying district free of charge even for a limited period. He thought the Commissioner had no such power given to him in the Act.

Dr. Katrak said that if the Act was against water being given free of charge, a nominal rate might be fixed for it.

Mr. Vincent said that those who had gone to Andheri paid the water-tax in Bombay, and facility might be given them by a supply during the period of the plague.

It was then resolved that the Commissioner should under the circumstances bring the matter himself before the Corporation at an early date for their consideration.

WATERING THE ROADS.

Dr. Viegas enquired why the roads were not watered as usual. The dust flying about in clouds was not only a nuisance, but was unhealthy. The roads might be watered so as only to lay down the dust. If the watering of the roads was stopped on the recommendation of the experts, he might say that the germs of the plague were calculated to do far more mischief by the dry dust flying about in clouds in the streets than if it was laid down by water.

The Municipal Commissioner said that watering the roads was left to the discretion of the Executive Engineer. It was through some mistake on the part of some subordinates that the roads were not watered The matter would be attended to at once by the Department.

PETITION FROM LICENSED STABLE-KEEPERS.

The Committee referred the following to the Commissioner with a request to report thereon:—

Letter to the President, dated 15th instant, from licensed stable-keepers, stating that they are unable to do any business on account of the numbers of persons who have left Bombay, and asking to be exempted from Municipal taxes until the people have returned to the city.

THE BYCULLA AND KAMATIPURA WARD.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, No. 21747, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that the Health Officer has found it necessary to divide the E Ward into two Inspectorial Districts on account of the bubonic plague breaking out in a severe epidemic form in that ward. Inspector Dawes has been placed in charge of one portion of the ward, and in consequence Acting Inspector Underdown has been allowed to continue in charge of A Ward. Requesting sanction to the arrangement and to the payment of an acting allowance of Rs. 40 per month to Mr. Underdown. The cost to be met from the grant for special measures on account of the bubonic plague.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

PETITION FROM HACK VICTORIA-DRIVERS.

The next item before the Committee was the consideration of a letter from the livery stable-keepers and hack victoria drivers, asking for some concession in the Municipal taxes.

Mr. Vincent observed that in the present state of the city the applicants could not make both ends meet. They had a good case and their prayer deserved a favourable consideration.

Dr. Viegas suggested that the cart-drivers should also be induced inasmuch as they were placed in a similar predicament as owners of other hack conveyances.

Mr. Cuffe asserted that owners of labour-carts had suffered greatly during the present time.

It was resolved that the Committee approved of the Commisioner compounding with the owners of licensed public conveyances for the payment of wheel tax for the calendar year 1897 be reduced as under:—for each victoria and two horses from Rs. 63 to Rs. 36; and for each reckla with one pair of bullocks from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15.

THE COST OF DISINFECTANTS.

The Committee recorded memorandum No. 21339, dated 25th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding report of the Chief Accountant, stating that against the advance of Rs 25,000 sanctioned in Corportion's Resolution No. 619, dated 16th April 189[illegible], for the purchase of general stock, carbolic acid powder, disinfectants, &c., during the current year, charges, amounting to Rs. 32,006-4-0, have been incurred. Adding that a further bill of Rs. 60,670 has been received for supplies of disinfectants over and above the contract quantities, and further supplies will have to be obtained up to the end of February. Reporting for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation that the excess expenditure will be adjusted against the grant for special measures for the suppression of the plague already sanctioned and to be sanctioned by the Corporation.

DR. JENNINGS' SALARY.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that after consulting the Surgeon-General on the matter that officer informed him that the least pay which could be offered to Surgeon-Captain Jennings inclusive of all allowances, would be Rs. 800 a month. He, therefore, requested sanction of the Committee to pay his salary at that rate.

Dr. Veigas accordingly proposed that up to the end of the current financial year sanction be accorded.

The sanction as applied for by the Commissioner was accorded.

After transacting some more business, the Committee audjourned.

M. GROMBTCHEVSKY is about to proceed to Manchuria. This most astute of Russian frontier proe Consuls is to be invested with the rank of General in his new sphere of action in the Far East, wher the area of his official jurisdiction will extend from the Amur to Manchuria. Those who are best acquainted with the special capacities of General Grombchevsky, and who are exceptionally well-informed as to the particular nature of his Far Eastern mission, confidently affirm that the ultimate object of his present appointment is the 'preliminary arrangement for Russia's acquisiton of Manchuria, and the final extension of the great Siberian railway to "its natural and predestined geographical terminus at Fort Arthur."

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
A (Fort and Colaba)	7	4
B (Mandvie)	0	5
C (Bhuleshwar)	27	7
D (Girgaum)	7	9
E (Byculla)	17	28
F (Parel)	2	1
G (Mahim)	9	2
Arthur Road Hospital	0	0
Parsee Hospital	0	0
Jain Hospital	0	0
St. George's Hospital	0	0
Non-residence and unknown	0	10
Total...	69	75

During the last two days, owing to the rigorous measures adopted by the Municipality, the mortality has gone down by one-half in Kamatipura. The death-rate from all causes has also fallen off during the last twenty-four hours. The Health Officer hopes that this change in the weather will improve the general health of the people in the town.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Murzban, the Executive Engineer for the Municipality, has now completed the erection of sheds at the Northbrook Garden and Matoonga. But nobody cares to take advantage of them, and they are uninhabited. The people say they are unaccustomed to living in the sheds, and as it is nowexcessively cold they think that, instead of improving, it would injure their health to remove there. It is said the mill-hands are not so afraid of the plague as of segregation. However, those who have fled cannot hold out longer than a few weeks, as starvation will compel them to return to work.

Many of the shops at the Crawford Markets and Abdul Rehman Street are now opened, but the shop-keepers have increased the prices of all sorts of goods, and this tells on the poor people. Some sceptics have doubted whether Mandvie is again well inhabited. But a visit to the locality, where the sickness first broke out, will convince anyone that many of the people have returned to their homes. However, the trade having been paralysed, this locality has not assumed its normal appearance. The string of carts, laden with dates, sugar, seeds, grain, and other merchandise, which was the marked feature of the roads at any time of the day is still absent, but as people have begun to return, it is hoped that business will soon resume its normal condition.

Transport Sergeant-Major Samway's child has been admitted into the St. George's Hospital, suffering from bubonic fever. At present there are five patients under treatment at the hospital, and they are all progressing favourably.

A sweeper woman, residing in a hut situated in the compound of Government House, at Malabar Point, was attacked with the plague. Her removal to the Infectious Hospital was ordered, but she disappeared, and her death took place in the compound house at Walkeshwar. The hut was at once set fire to and burnt; and its surroundings were effectually disinfected.

The military authorities are erecting a camp for the temporary residence of warrant officers of the local regiments and their families. The camp is located between the Wodehouse Bridge and the Church Gate Railway station. The work has been assigned to the Army Engineering staff.

A Brahmin, named Dalpat Kavi, died in his house in Bhoiwadda. For two days his corpse remained in the house, but none of his caste people came forward to remove it to the burning ground. At last some of his neighbours got up a subscription and paid four bawas to carry the corpse, which they did. They had afterwards to undergo an expiation ceremony. It is said to be not the fear of death, but the dread of their bodies not being carried with due ceremonies to the burning-place, which frightens the lower classes of natives and induces them to fly from Bombay.

The native clerks employed in the Grand Arsenal are profuse in their thanks to their Superintendent, for having caused tents to be pitched for their temporary residence at Santa Cruz.

THE SOLICITORS APPLICATION FOR CLOSING THE HIGH COURT REFUSED.

A meeting of the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court was held, on Tuesday evening, to consider the application of the solicitors that the Court on its Original Side be closed from the 1st February next for a period of seven weeks instead of during the May vacation. The judges resolved to refuse the application on the ground that no sufficient reason had been shown for granting it. It is intended, we understand, to hold one Court on the Original Side, transferring two of the judges to dispose of the work on the Appellate Side. When the business on that side is not found enough for the sitting of three Courts, arrangements will be made to send two of the Civilian judges on circuit as at home.

MEASURES TAKEN UP-COUNTRY.

A meeting of the sanitary committee of the Surat Municipality was held in that city the other day under the presidency of Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, when resolutions were passed for the adoption of stringent measures for the prevention of the importation of the plague from Bombay. A letter received from Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Revenue Commissioner, impressing upon the Municipality the necessity of taking prompt measures, was ordered to be circulated.

A meeting of the sanitary committee at Broach was held in that city on Monday, under the presidency of Surgeon-Major Cowasjie Hormusjee Mistree, when it was resolved to prevent people from washing their clothes and their cattle at the Rattan Talao and Fatta Talao during the prevalence of the pestilence. In Broach and several adjoining villages, the people had got the foolish idea that the Government have caused poison to be thrown into the wells, and they therefore abstained from using the well-water for drinking purposes, but used the water of the river instead. It appears that, in May last, with a view to purify the drinking water of the wells during the prevalence of cholera, the authorities ordered some permanganate of potassium to be thrown into the wells, but on an objection being raised by certain Hindus, the experiment was abandoned. It must havebeen tried during the prevalence of the pestilence which gave rise to the complaint. The matter having been satisfactorily explained to them by the authorities, the people have re-commenced to use the well water from this week.

PARSEE PRAYERS AND EFFORTS.

A grand jusson ceremony was performed on Tuesday afternoon in the Dadysett fire-temple in Hornby Road, under the superintendence of Dustoor Dr. Jamaspe Muncherji and other Dustoors and priests, for the disappearance of the plague from Bombay. After the ceremony, Dustoor Jamaspjee delivered a sermon, in which he advised all to act with fortitude and patience, not to abandon their houses, but to continue to live in them, use the proper means of disinfection, and to pray to God to relieve them from their distressful condition.

The Mahomedans of Surat will hold a public meeting to-morrow (Friday), at the Idgah, at Saluvatpura, to offer prayers to the Almighty for the disappearance of the pestilence. Handbills have been distributed throughout the city, requesting the members of others communities to join the Mahomedans in prayer on the occasion.

Arrangements are being made to remove the children of the Parsee Orphanage to the villarge of Jahambordi, where a mandap has been erected for their accommodation during the prevalence of the plague in Bombay.

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

In addition to the subscriptions detailed yesterday the following sums have been received :—

	Rs.
Mr. W. S. Millard	20
Mr. H. M. Phipson	20
Mrs. Peachy Phipson, M.D.	20
Mr. Tullockchand Maneckchand	20
Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharoocha	20
Mrs. Dosabhoy Framji	20
Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji	20
Mrs. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji	20
Mr. Kaikhusro Dosabhoy Framji	20
Mr. J. N. Tata	20
Mrs. J. N. Tata	20
Mr. D. J. Tata	20
Mr. R. J. Tata	20
Lt. Col. G. Martin	20
Mrs. Martin	20
Master E. Martin	10
Mr. and Mrs. Ostermayer	40
Mr. B. H. Malbari	20
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes	30
Mr. H. Couldrey	20
The Hon. Mr Justice Budrudin Tyabji	20
The Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade	20
Khan Bahadur Piroz H. Dastur	20
Mr. George A. Kittridge	20
Miss E. Freeman	20
Mr. C. G. Giro	20
Rev. W. E. Scott	20
Mr. A. Zygouras	20
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sasoon	40
Mr. Alexander McKenzie	20
Mr. Manibhai Jashbhai	20
Mr. P. Rousset	20
Mr. Arthur Chuckurbutty	20
Messrs Cursetji and Eduljí Dubash	10
Mr. T. R. Borfield	20
Messrs. D. P. Batha and Co.	20
Mr. K. J. Mody	10
Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubush	20
Mr. Kavasji D. Dubash	20
Bai Dinbai Kavasji D. Dubash	20
Mr. S. N. Talati	20
Mr. Ruttonji Bomanji	15
Mr. Hirjibhoy Nawroji Purakh	10
Mr. P. F. Talati	10
Mr. J. Walsh	5
Mr. Fazulah Lutfulla	5
Mr. R. J. Tata	20
Mr. Crummey	10

POSSIBLE PLAGUE RISKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Friends of India are all anxiously watching the steady increase of the plague in Bombay, and its alleged spread to other centres. It is a disappointment to those who have watched the progress of sanitation over there to find that one of the most obnoxious of the filth diseases has been able to effect a lodgment in a city in which so much has been spent with the object of routing the foul horde of zymotics. Doubtless many acute intellects and skilled sanitarians are studying the causes of the pest, and such facts, as the northward conveyance of the city sewage, the temperature of under-ground sewers in the tropics, the removal of garbage, the deodorisation and disinfection of refuse, and similar problems are receiving full attention. But there is one pathogenic agency which is probably overlooked, and which should certainly receive the most careful attention. If your readers will refer to Volume IV of the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination, they will find a series of diagrams in the appendix which give the health history of Leicester since 1838, in the most minute and graphic detail. These diagrams give the death-rates per million by quinquennia; and on reference to diagram G. P. 441, it will be seen that in 1858 the principal zymotic diseases began to grow more fatal, till their fatality culminated in the quinquennium 1868-72. Then they rapidly declined. Councillor Biggs, of that town, showed the Commissioner, by inserting a red curve, indicating the amount of vaccination, that their decline followed the decline of vaccination, to which practice he attributes a part of the increase of zymotic disease. In his reply to question 17294, he enters more fully into the subject, and shows how in Leicester the saving of life has gone on since vaccination was discarded, till he estimates that they are saving about 555 lives every year by that and other sanitary improvements.

The question then arises, whether there is any special reason for supposing that vaccination would be likely to promote bubonic plague. And this seems to elicit the facts that both vaccina and the plague travel along much the same lines of infection, while both, and all lymph, especially calf-lymph, swarms with microbes, are inoculable. Thus in "The natural history of cow-pox and vaccinal syphilis," by Charles Creighton, M. D. (Cassell and Co., Limited), p. 51, the following is quoted as part of Jenner's description of cow-pox as communicated to milkers :—"Absorption takes place, and tumours appear in each axilla. The system becomes affected, the pulse is quickened; shiverings, succeeded by heat, general lassitude, and pains about the loins and limbs, with vomiting, come on. The head is painful, and the patient is now and then even affected with delirium." Page after page one finds the swelling of the glands in the armpits mentioned as characteristic of vaccination. On p. 108 Creighton describes the effects of "experimental cow-pox and the sores it produces; " their corroding and indurating properties, their painfulness, their slowness to heal, and the sympathetic enlargement of the nearer lymphatic glands have been freely admitted by the best authorities. There is evidently some parallelism or even coincidence between the tracks of the two diseases; and it is worth inquiring whether the lymph used in places infected with plague does not become contaminated with that disease. If so, it is obvious that the first step necessary in combating the pest is to suspend vaccination. And even if the contamination has not taken place, it should be suspended, so as to leave the health of the public at large as little impaired as possible, and with all its vitality undiminished to fight the new danger. When the plague is over, it will be time enough to consider how lymph is to be obtained free from all other virus but that of vaccina.—Yours, &c.,

Edgbaston, 1st Jan. A. PHELPS.

A WAIL FROM BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been suggested that Government should now step in to the breach and take over the Municipal Administration of the city of Bombay, as that august body having been weighed was found wanting. What shall we then say of the Bandora Municipality? We have a sanitary committee attached to this suburban Municipality, but it would be interesting to know how many of the members are present in the station now, how many of the medical members go about the town daily and see what localities require thorough cleaning, and finally what quantity of disinfectants are given daily to the halalcore establishment. It is high time that Government should hearken to the cry of the plague-stricken and the terror-stricken inhabitants of Bandora, and overhaul the whole Municipality. This particular kind of local self-Government has been given to India to improve sanitation (besides other things), and thereby protect the lives of the people, but the Bandora Muncipality is not only an eye sore, but an infliction worse than the plague itself. Bandora, from beautiful and healthy sanitarium, has become now a hot-bed of the deadly epidemic. It is almost empty. Those whom the pestilence has spared have taken refuge in the fields, and a few who have stil the courage to remain are having heavy times of it. The only salvation of Bandora now is the abolition of the Municipality, and the taking it over under Government management. Let a special committee of Government officials be appointed to wade through the correspondence of the Municipality, check the work performed by the secretary, audit the accounts, and then under a salvo of crackers wind up the cranky machinery

Jan. 20. BODKIN.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me to drop a hint or two anent the ensuing pleaders' examinations? They should, I think, be postponed till June next, or till September, for the convenience of the High Court. In the latter case the candidates will have to keep up their study, and in case of failure an interval of some four or five months will be left for the next year's examinations. I therefore think that if the honorable judges of the High Court hit upon this project, every difficulty will be avoided.—Yours, &c.,

LEX.

BURIALS IN WORLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to speak on behalf of the Cleveland Hill residents, who are terribly afraid of the burial-ground of the Worli coolies. Corpse after corpse they daily bury, and hardly dig the ground two feet deep. We have already forwarded notices to the Municipal authorities, who have turned a deaf ear to us. According to the old adage, "Prevention is better than cure." If immediate steps be not taken, there is a likelihood that the plague will take its course among the residents in the monsoon. I am obliged to speak of this in public as the inspectors of the Health Department totally deny this, and correct reports do not reach the chief officials.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 19. C.

A LIVELY SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Might I suggest that Government permit none of the "Deserters" to return to this city without undergoing medical examination, as they will doubtless return in a worse state of heath than when they left. We shall probably see the city in its normal state of health by the middle of next month, then there will be such a rush of the "Funkers" that "Bombay the Beautiful, may become more unhealthy with other diseases than during the present visitation.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 20. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MR. CHISHOLM ON SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who have followed with some interest the correspondence on the subject of that statuette by a talented young student of the School of Art, must be amused to see Mr. Chisholm now rushing into the fray and laying into Sir George Birdwood with so much gusto, but it is doubtful if many people will agree with him.

Mr. Chisholm, it seems, objects to Sir G. Birdwood retaining his opinion as to the fine modelling of the figure now that he has been told that it is in plaster, and not in marble, as he at first supposed. But as it was apparently only on the evidence of a photograph that Sir G. Birdwood formed his opinion, how can the fact that he made a mistake about the material of the object in the least affect the character or value of his judgment as to the modelling of the figure as shown by the photograph. Mr. Chisholm's other point is that the figure is not original. But on what ground does he think this? Charges of plagiarism in art are so common that without the clearest evidence no one thinks anything about them—we must at least have chapter and verse,—and what Mr. Chisholm's Indian authority on sculpture thinks about the statuette is of no value so long as he remains anonymous. Apart from absolute copying, it seems to be a very difficult thing to prove plagiarism in art—plagiarism in all its aspects is in fact a dangerous and delicate subject to tackle. A man's nose quite frequently bears a suspicious resemblance to somebody else's, but he or she is a bold person who questions the originality of any nose on that ground. On the other hand, if one is to be very fastidious it seems impossible to conceive such a thing as originality at all. Every man gets his nose from somebody or another, and what work of art is absolutely original? If we may venture to do so, let us critically examine Mr. Chisholm's latest work of art,—his letter to you, Sir (for an artist is an artist all through, and cannot but express himself artistically, whether it be in building, painting, singing or writing). Well! Mr. Chisholm in his letter at once begins to express himself in very classic terms, referring to the "Angel of Death now hovering, etc.," and—one almost blushes to say it—to "Nero fiddling while Rome, etc., etc." This almost seems as if even Mr. Chisholm were not above taking his materials and embellishments from other sources than his own ingenious mind. He evidently shares the weakness of the race for a good old quotation. Why then object to a little quotation from the antique in the action of a sculptured head or hand, and why, O why Mr. Chisholm be out of the fashion; why pose on the critical leg of "originality" while all the up-to-date are posing on the other, and our own Rudyard bangs the field-piece in this fashion :—

> "When 'Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre,
> He'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea;
> An' what he thought 'e might require
> 'E went an' took—the same as me!

A. B.

JUBBULPORE NOTES.

OUR correspondent, writing on Monday, says: The children's sports, mentioned in my last, came off with great success. Everybody present, old and young, enjoyed themselves immensely, and the fun ought to last them till next year. The Band of the 7th Bombay Infantry played a choice selection of music on the first day, while the Royal Irish Regiment Band graced the second day's performance.—The "Called Back" Dramatic Company are here again. They intend treating us to a season of three nights, commencing to-night. It is to be hoped they will receive a heartier welcome this time. They have engaged the Railway Institute Theatre, consequently the fancy dress ball, which was to have taken place there to-night, has been postponed to Thursday, the 21st.—I see it stated that the Rev. W D. Fraser who was the Wesleyan chaplain here formerly and who is now in America, is raising a subscription there to build a hospital for women in the station. It is stated that he has already collected £2,315 while he only requires £1,000, so it is evident the figures should be £515, and not £2,315.—It is likely that a military officer will shortly be appointed Cantonment Magistrate—a move in the right direction. Mr. Payne, the present C.M., is the Superintendent of the Central Jail, and was appointed in 1893, which caused a deal of discontent among the military at the time.—Chaplain the Rev. Cole intends proceeding to Calcutta to be present at the Conference, as also does Dr. Cullen.—The Rev. R. Davis, from Bombay, preached yesterday evening, in Christ Church. In my last, I regret to say, that I omitted to mention that Dr. and Miss Cullen also took part in giving "tea" to the Sunday School children, on the 11th inst.—The Chief Commissioner has left us. He has gone out to inspect the Famine Relief Works. We don't expect him here again till his next tour of inspection.—Mrs. Lyall and the two Misses Lyall have also left us. They started for Nagpur on the 17th inst., accompanied by Mrs. Priest.—Major Lindsay, of the Royal Irish, has returned to Jubbulpore after spending a long time at Saugor, in command of the detachment there.—Major Gavin has now taken the two relieving companies to Saugor.—I am glad that Mr. Alderson, who was recently mauled by a tiger, is very much better, and every hope of his recovery is entertained.—The annual inspection of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles (D. Coy.) by the General Officer Commanding will probably take place early in February.—The Bands of the Royal Irish Regiment and 7th Bombay Infantry, having finished their course of musketry training, have again commenced to play in the public gardens.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 20th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours	Minutes.
Turkey	19	1	34 p.m.	5	33
Teheran	21	2	23 p.m.	...	24
Suez	20	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 20th January, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	..	1
" Karachi	...	20	..	1
" Madras	...	11	..	1

THE figures of the approximate gross earnings of Indian railways are now completed up to the end of last year. Compared with the corresponding period of the previous twelve months they show a falling off of almost 91 lakhs. This is an improvement of a few lakhs over the figures of a month ago, but it is a serious deficit coming at a time when Government is much in need of resources for famine-relief. The East Indian, the North-Western, and the Burma Railways have been doing best of late, but to the North-Western Railway is over fifty lakhs to the bad when the results are compared with those of 1895, and the Rajputana-Malwa and Bombay-Baroda lines are also to the bad to the extent of with 27½ and 16¼ lakhs, respectively. The Eastern Bengal 7½ lakhs, Burma six lakhs, and Indian Midland with four lakhs are the chief contributors to the list of those which record an increase.

A NOVEL and interesting question has been raised in connection with the election of a district councillor and guardian for the parish of Southbourne in the Christchurch District. The Clerk to the District Council issued the usual notices for the filling of a vacancy caused by the resignation of a member; but no candidate was forthcoming and no one was nominated. A deadlock has consequently arisen, as the Local Government Act does not provide for such a case. The local authorities have, however, instructed their clerk to write to the Local Government Board, inquiring what to do, and their reply is awaited with considerable interest, as it is believed to be the first case of the kind that has arisen.

Professor Saintsbury has written a volume for Messrs. Blackwood and Sons' new series of books on Periods of European Literature. The period treated in Mr. Saintsbury's forthcoming volume is in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and his subject "The Flourishing of Romance and the Rise of Allegory." Mr. Saintsbury edits the entire series.—One of his colleagues in Edinburgh University, Mr. Douglas, Lecturer in Moral Philosophy, has followed up his recent book on John Stuart Mill by one on the same authors Ethics. It will be one volume, to be published by Messrs. Blackwood.

THE NEED OF IMPROVED DWELLINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent, "W. R. H.," which appeared in your issue of yesterday, raises questions of great public importance. Your correspondent, whose identity it is not difficult to make out, has done well to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the addition of the words "*on any side previously unbuilt upon*," made by the Select Committee in section 348 of the Municipal Act, has made that section inoperative to a considerable extent. I think the time has come, not only when the Act should be amended by omitting the words quoted above but by adding a new section, giving the Municipality control over the internal arrangements of houses in regard to ventilation, access of light, &c. As matters stand at present, the owner of an old house can, in rebuilding it, construct his new building in any way he chooses. So long as he satisfies the requirements of the Act and the building bye-laws which, for the most part, demand that the timber used shall be of a certain dimension, the floors of a certain height, and that the sanitary arrangements constructed on the basket system should be detached from the house so as to have a surrounding open space 3 ft. wide. As is well-known, the majority of owners are anxious to utilise every inch of space so that they may exact as much rent as is possible. To avoid leaving an open space around they construct closets in big houses, occupied by a large number of families, who do not know how to use them. The result in several cases is that the closets do not work efficiently, and are choked up. It is not difficult to imagine the condition of these places in four-storied houses when the water-supply fails for a day or two by a break in the mains or when for want of pressure in the mains water does not rise to higher floors. I am speaking from personal experience and not from hearsay. It is a pity that the Municipal Executive encourage water closets in big houses inhabited by natives.

This is, however, a digression. My object in addressing this letter to you is to add my voice to that of your correspondent when he states that, no time should be lost in urging upon the Legislature the necessity of amending the Act in the above respect. The Select Committee, which sat upon the Bill was very strong, and most of the amendments they made in the Bill did, no doubt, improve it considerably. In respect, however, to section 348, I think the Committee attached more weight than they ought to have done to vested rights. Considerations of public health and safety ought to have overweighed their scruples about encroaching upon acquired rights "*Salus populi supremalex*." People who build houses without regard to ventilation and sanitation do not deserve any sympathy, and houses which are not fit for habitation ought to be altered, and if need be, pulled down. If your correspondent, however, knew of the construction, which I have good reason to believe, has recently been put by lawyers upon section 348, he would have made his case much stronger. I do not think it was ever the intention of the Select Committee to restrict the application of section 348 as amended by them to new buildings built upon sites formerly occupied by huts or sheds. The definition of the word "building" in the Municipal Act is very wide and includes a shed and a hut. A concrete case lately arose where a man erected two big chawls on vacant land hitherto not built upon. He disregarded the sanitary requirements of the Act with regard to new buildings, and on the matter being brought to the notice of the Municipal Executive, proceedings were taken against the house-owner in public court. However, for reasons best known to the authorities, the proceedings were dropped. It was contended on behalf of the house-owner in question that section348 did not apply to his case because on his plot of land there formerly stood a shed which was used for storing fire-wood. The whole plot of land admeasured, I believe, about a 1,000 square yards, out of which forty were covered by this old shed. However absurd the house-owners' contention may appear to lay minds, it was seriously put forward, and an arrangement was made to submit a case for counsel's opinion at his expense. I have reason to believe that the opinion was in his favour. The grounds, I am told, were that section 348 being a penal section, restricting the exercise of the right of absolute ownership, must be construed very strictly and in favour of land owners. This no doubt is one of the legal rules of construing acts of legislature.

The definition of the word "building," as stated above, includes a shed, and counsel, therefore, advised that, legally speaking, there was a building upon the site. They further advised that the words in section 348 being "*site* previously unbuilt upon" and not *land* previously unbuilt upon, the existence of the small fire-wood shed at one corner of this land (the whole of which was considered a building site) took away the case from the operation of section 348. Originally a large piece of vacant land consisting of several thousand square yards was divided into plots of about a thousand to fifteen hundred square yards each, and these plots were sold separately. If counsel's opinion be correct it comes to this that owners of land admeasuring 1,000, or for the matter of that 5,000 or 10,000 square yards, can, in erecting ranges of new chawls, disregard with impunity section 348 of the Act, if they can show that a small shed or hut existed upon any part of their land before the present Municipal Act came into force. I am really sorry that in the case of the chawls I have mentioned the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer should have been induced to consent to refer the case to counsel's opinion and to abide by it. The matter was so important that the proceedings before the magistrate ought not to have been dropped, but he should have been asked if there were doubts in his mind as to the meaning of the section to make a reference to the High Court and obtain the opinion of the highest tribunal. No doubt the counsel consulted in the case were eminent, and probably their interpretation of the section is correct. But counsel's opinion is not always conclusive, and judges many a time take a different view. Perhaps the Executive had good reasons to act in the way they did. These reasons are not, however, apparent to me. It might be that I am not correctly informed about the precise grounds on which counsel's opinion was based, but it is a fact that the police court proceedings were withdrawn, and the landlord allowed to complete his building (the work whereof had been stopped for some time, in his own way). In my opinion a great defect in Municipal machinery is, that heads of departments are overburdened with work and have to rely in several cases upon their subordinates, what is called the inferior staff. Some of these subordinates are not men above suspicion, and the heads are led away, or rather misled, by them. I think a really good assistant to the Executive Engineer would be a great acquisition. I should prefer a good man being brought out from England. Mr. James, the present Drainage Engineer, came out, I believe, as assistant to the Executive Engineer. A good, energetic, honest Englishman would discharge the duties required of him in such a post to the satisfaction both of his superiors and of the public at large. No doubt he would take some time to get acquainted with the city, and the ways and habits of the people, but the advantages would preponderate considerably, over this small disadvantage in the beginning. As this letter is already lengthy, I do not wish to trouble you about the other points contained in your correspondent's letter. They are deserving of careful consideration.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 19. ABDULLA M. DHARAMSI.

Cornhill has an interesting article by Mr. C. J. Cornish on the making of a "Paradise"—that is, a sanctuary for all the animals ferae of England. Mr. Cornish mentions that several large proprietors whose tastes lie on the borderland between natural history and sport have already established such sanctuaries—for the most part enclosed inland parks. The Duke of Bedford owns a number of foreign deer; and the Hon. Walter Rothschild turned out a heard of kangaroos at Tring. One of these, Mr. Cornish tells, escaped into Oxfordshire and hid himself in a stook of corn sheaves, beside which a labourer sat down for his dinner. During the meal the kangaroo bounded out of the stook and made off in one direction, while the labourer took to flight in the other, not stopping till he reached the next village! The moose deer, Mr. Cornish goes on to say, is being imported in order that the experiment of its acclimatisation in Scotch forests may be tried. Sir Edmund Loder has antelopes, gazelles, foreign deer, kangaroos, and patagonian hares running loose in his park near Horsham; and Mr. Christopher Seeyland, of Huggerston castle, Northumberland, as nylghais, gazelles, moufflon, kangaroos, yaks, and antelopes. Sir Edmund Loder's success in "Paradise" making has been quite remarkable. He has not only the animals named and others, but a number of beavers as well. The latter are fenced in a park of their own, and have, Mr. Cornish says, made a larger dam across a stream than is commonly seen in North America.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

THE additional area sown with this crop, in Government villages, since the submission of the second report on the early sowings was 106,700 acres, or 26·4 per cent. more than the normal area and 17·7 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1895. The increase occurred in Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Malabar and South Canara. It is attributed in Coimbatore to the early-sown crop having been deficient, and in other districts to favourable season. The present condition of the crop is fair to good in those parts where there has been recent rain.

PUNJAB TIL.

Final Report on the Sesamum (Til) Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896 :—

(Sixteen selected districts are dealt with.)

The total area under Sesamum in the past kharif was 223,400 acres against 189,400 acres sown in 1895 and an average of 211,500 acres for the preceding five years. There is thus an increase of 34,000 acres or 18 per cent. over preceding year's area and an increase of about 12,000 acres or over 5 per cent. as compared with the quinquennial average. Six districts Hissar, Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujrat and Peshawar show an aggregate decrease of 17,000 acres, while the following nine districts show an increase of 51,000 acres, Kangra, Mooltan, Montgomery, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh. The increase is distributed over both irrigated (6,100 acres) and unirrigated (27,900 acres) lands. Ferozepore, Lahore, Gujrat, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan show a falling off in the irrigated area; in every other district the irrigated area shows an increase. The largest increase in the unirrigated area is found in Gurdaspur (11,700 acres) and Dera Ismail Khan (13,500 acres), in both of which districts sesamum is grown largely on low-lying and sailaba lands in which the season was favourable for its cultivation. Sialkot also shows an increase of 4,000 acres on unirrigated land, which is due to the fact that wheat land where the crop failed on account of unfavourable seasons was sown with sesamum owing to a fall of rain at the time of cultivation. The yield is estimated to be 427,587 cwts, or nearly 14 per cent above the yield of past year, 375,452 cwts, but 11 per cent. below the quinquennial average of 482,724 cwts. The crop of last year was pronounced to be "a poor one below average and very inferior to that of 1894 in area and gross outturn," and, considering the fact that the 18 per cent. increase in area gave only 14 per cent. increase in the yield, the crop of this year is decidedly a poor one as regards yield. Taking area and outturn together, the crop may be regarded as a 15-anna one compared with the quinquennial average, and considering the generally unfavourable character of the monsoon and autumn rain, which in nearly every district was short or badly distributed, the general result is not so unsatisfactory as might have been anticipated.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

Final Report on the outturn of the til Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1896:—The early sown til has generally been harvested, but the late sown variety, which is of great importance in the Nagpur country, will not as a rule come to maturity for some little time. The popularity of this crop has been steadily increasing during recent years, and the district estimates indicate that the area under the crop this season is per cent. in excess of the average of the previous years crop and 49 per cent. in advance of the average of the 10 preceding years. But some allowance has to be made for the imperfection of the statistics during the earlier portion of this decade. The only districts which report a falling-off are Damoh and Nimar. Although the rainfall of August was too heavy and continuous to suit til, a yield of 10 to 12 annas throughout the Provinces was deemed not improbable when I wrote my last report at the beginning of October. Since then, however, the prospects of the early sown crop have deteriorated very greatly. The absolute rainlessness of the autumn months coupled with abnormally high temperatures and considerable deficiency of the ordinary humidity, has had a most deleterious effect on the crop, which in the poorer lands has practically withered away. In the more fertile or better situated soils, the outturn is doubtless better, but the pods have not filled properly owing to the drought. In the Northern districts and Chhattisgarh the yield is stated to be only 4 to 6 annas, while in the Plateau districts and Nimar the estimate varies between 6 and 8 annas, in Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur where the crop is generally grown on soils of greater depth, the outturn is estimated at 8 to 10 annas. The earlier sown crop in Hoshangabad has fared very indifferently, but the later sown til should yield well. On the other hand, the prospects in the Nagpur country are at the present moment decidedly favourable, the crop having benefited greatly from the rain which fell towards the close of November. In the richer lands a bumper crop should be reaped, and making allowance for some loss on higher lying fields, the estimated outturn is 14 to 16 annas. No reports have reached me from Bhandara and Chanda, but I have recently traversed portions of these districts and have found the crop in excellent condition. On the Nagpur Experimental Farm a crop somewha, in excess of a full average is expected. For the Provinces as a whole the estimated yield amounts to 38,136 tons against 45,243 in the preceding year. The outturn as calculated promises to be 84 per cent. in excess of the recorded average of ten preceding years. This result is due mainly to the larger area now placed under the crop. Of the total yield it is anticipated that Hoshangabad will contribute about one-fifth, and the Nagpur country about half. During 1895-96, the export traffic was very brisk and some 39,000 tons were actually exported. Favourable prices were also realised. The probabilities are that about 25,000 tons will be available for export this season. At present the trade in till is dull but as the produce of Hoshangabad and the Nagpur country comes into the market, greater activity should be developed.

MADRAS PADDY.

First forecast of the outturn:—The total area sown with paddy up to the end of November last is 4,936,200 acres, which is 3·6 and 3·2 per cent. more than the averages for the five and ten years preceding respectively, but 4·6 per cent. less than the arae sown in the corresponding period of the previous year. As compared with the averages, the increase is noticeable only in Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Salem, Coimbatore and Malabar, whilst in the Deccan Districts and North Arcot, there is a marked decrease. As compared with last year, there was increase only in the Godavari, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly districts and large decreases in the remaining districts. These variations are chiefly due to the character of the season in the various districts, except in Trichinopoly where the figures for 1895 were very incomplete at the date of the report. Thus the net decrease in the area sown this year, as compared with 1895, is probably about 372,000 acres. A part of the excess over the averages is probably due to more prompt recording of sowings. The condition of the crop varies from fair to bad in all the Carnatic and Deccan Districts and the Circars and a considerable area has been entirely lost in the latter districts, but has been much improved of late in the Carnatic; but on the remainder of the Presidency, it is much better, and on the whole for the Presidency the estimate outturn reported averages scarcely 11-16 of a full crop.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Invention and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 9th January 1897 :—

Thomas Miller, assistant to Messrs. Geo. Henderson and Co, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta, for developing photographic negatives without the aid of a dark room.

Gavin Sibbald Jones, Civil engineer, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for an improved sugarcane crushing mill.

The Anglo-French Motor Carriage Company, limited, of Digbeth, Birmingham, for improvements in self-propelling vehicles.

Henry W. Henneberg, mechanic, of 485, Wells Street, Chicago, state of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in velocipedes.

Edward Lennon Cantwell consulting engineer and patent agent, of 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for improved sugar evaporating and concentrating pots and pans, and improved evaporating appliances.

James Mark Barr and Charles Edmund Stanley Phillips, electrical engineers, both of Castle house, Shooters hill, in the county of Kent, for an improvement in telegraph cables and their connections.

An application for an extension of the term of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act :—

George Francis Horbury, engineer, A. M. I. C. E., Bombay, for an improved privy for the use of natives.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—

Joseph Lindsay, engineer, of Blackness foundry, Dundee, for improvements in baling presses. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

Hari Anandrao Kulkarni, Vatandar, Chandanpuri, Bombay presidency, for an improved warping mill. (Specification filed 16th November 1896.)

Messrs. Shanks & Co., as assigns of John Shanks, sanitary engineer, of Tubal Works, Barrhead, in the county of Renfrew, for improvements in water closets and urinals. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

Thomas Henry Bradbury, mechanical Engineer, of Johannesberg, in the district of Heidelberg, in the South African Republic, for a new or improved method or process for sharpening rock drills, and apparatus employed therein. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

John Freser, minor, of Malua street, Brighton, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in and connected with fuse lighters. (Specification filed 5th January 1897.)

James Thompson, mechanical engineer, Morarji Goculdas mills, of Parel, Bombay, and Vishnu Vamana Sahoni, mechanical engineer, of Zunbas Wadi, Thakordwar, Girgaum, Bombay, for improvements in humidifiers. (Specification filed 31st December 1896.)

Albert Tudor Rogers, at present an apprentice in the Seebpore Engineering College, Howrah, for automatically locking, protecting, and proclaiming the state of railway points to the station officers—the invention to be called "Rogers combined safety swivel points locker and protector." (Specification filed 31st December 1896.)

The undermentioned design has been registered :—

Isaac Benjamin, proprietor, the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, Gowalia Tank road, Bombay, for a centrement consisting of an hexagonal cabinet having three seats and three jardinieres.

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

Sandford James Kilby, late Superintendent of the customs preventive service and salt department, Calcutta, for improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other articles. (From 9th January 1897 to 9th January 1898.)

Sydney Lawrence, ophthalmic optician, of 4, Hare street, Calcutta, for an optician's apparatus for testing defective vision with accuracy by day or by night. (From 29th November 1896 to 29th November 1897.)

Levi Judson Odell, manufacturer, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and state of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in typewriting machines. (From 6th January 1897 to 6th January 1898.)

Felix Bernhard Fremerey, civil engineer, of Galveston, in the county of Galveston, and state of Texas, United States of America, for improvements in machinery for decorticating jute, ramie, and other fibrous plants. (From 17th January 1897 to 17th January 1898.)

The Pneumatic Tyre and Booths Cycle Agency, Limited, of Dublin, for improvements in rubber tyres, and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles. (From 21st February 1897 to 21st February 1898.)

Whereas the Inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

Thomas Toussaint Watson's invention for an improved method of arranging and suspending punkahs, whereby a rocking motion is imparted to punkahs in addition to the ordinary pendulum swing. (Specification filed 7th October 1892.)

STUD-BRED AUSTRALIANS IN INDIA.

THE following extract from an Australian paper refers to a consignment of horses which arrived in Madras by the British India steamer Nevasa on the 19th December,

Included in the consignment are the following :—Realm, by Archie—Empress, the 9-year-old bay horse who was at one time undoubted champion of Queensland, where he won the Queensland Cup, two miles; the Metropolitan Stakes, one mile and a half; the Rockhampton stakes, two miles; and other important races. In Sydney Realm won the Autumn Stakes, one mile and a half, carrying 9st 3lb, beating a field including Marvel Paris, The Admiral, Oxide, and Portsea. Then he came out and won the Sydney Cup, 2000 sovs., carrying 8st, 5lb, and beating a field of the best horses. Realm was greatly fancied for the Melbourne Cup of 1894, but went off a bit and did not start. When seen at the above firm's stables recently Realm looked lusty and well. Standing 152 measuring 72 round the girth and 8½ below the knee, this horse should prove valuable to the Indian Government as a remount stallion. Next him was Dunfish, by Dunlop—My Lady, who will be remembered as winning at Williamstown, Mentone, Sandown, Bairnsdale and Maffra for the late Hon. G. Davis. He is now 6 years, and looks a perfect picture of a thorough-bred. When led into the yard he was full of fire and action. A useful gentleman this in a country where perfect soundness in the legs is a *sine qua non*. His pedigree shows some rare strains both on the sire, and dams side. Finis is a bay eight year-old son of Marvellous—Queen Bee, standing 15 1½ measuring 70in. round the girth and 8in. below the knee. It will be observed that the heights of all the horses are as nearly as possible uniform, that being a condition of successful business with the Indian Government, who have no use for big remounts. Marble, a chestnut 7 year-old, son of Marvellous—Elsie, is another gentlemanly-looking chap, with strong likeness to his sire. He, too, has a capital Queen'sland turf record. With 9st 8lb. up, he won the Suburban Handicap seven furlongs, at the Australian Jockey Club Spring meeting, beating 21 others. Orion by Cauzoni—Laura, 6 years, has never been tried as a race horse. Mr. Yeomans had him at the stud and he is reported a getter of excellent stock. He has splendid action, and is just the right animal to improve the breed of horses in India. The last of the remount stallions was Baratta, a bay 6-year-old son of Swiveller—Lady Isabel. Standing 16½, measuring 71 round the girth and 81-2 below the knee, this chap is the very type of a big, powerful, Swiveller horse.

Mr. Madden tells us that it is the intention of the Indian Government to put some well-bred mares to these horses. With ordinary luck this should result in the production of stock eminently suited to the military and other requirements of that country. It will be seen that this consignment is a very valuable one, and has been got together by Mr. Krcrouse, the buyer for the firm, after incessant travelling, and at an utter disregard of cost—"in reason." That gentleman is admittedly one of the best judges in Australia of a horse, and to the fact that he is untiring in his business, and personally superintends this portion of it, may be attributed the success hitherto gained by the firm. The risk, too, is great, as the Indian Government only contracts to buy the horses provided they are passed by their veterinary colonel and his aides.

There will also go by the same boat Leonidas, by Gibraltar—Lady Spec. (imp.) On the 14th March last, at the A.J.C. meeting, he won the Welter Handicap, one mile, carrying 8st, 7lb. in 1min. 43 1-2sec.; on the 11th April, carrying 8st. he won the Rous Handicap, eleven furlongs, beating Cravat, The Merry Boy, and others. He has now been sold to go to the Land of the Rajahs, where he should win a rich stake. We were somewhat surprised when the boy next led out Armenia, the black son of Doubloon—Plevna, whom, only a couple of weeks previously, we saw at Flemington, carrying 7st. 4lb., land for Mr. Hordern the Railway Handicap of six furlongs, beating the speedy Lieutenant and nineteen others and covering the distance in 1min. 15 1-4 sec. It speaks volumes for the enterprise of Messrs. Krcrouse and Madden that they should have been able to induce Mr. Hordern to part with this horse. That gentleman was, however, not unwilling to sell Armenia for exportation, though he had previously refused a handsome offer from a West Australian port. Plainly Armenia is intended for a big race.

Those we have mentioned are, of course, the choice lots of the consignment. But there will also go out, at a cost for freightage of £2,500, and an insurance premium of over £350, something like 320 other horses scarcely one of which has not distinct strains of good blood, and whose quality is apparent to even the amateur judge of a horse. But of this more anon. Suffice it to so say that the majority of the chargers and those intended for artillery teams are strong and handsome. They will go in charge of four employes of the firm and 20 lascars.

Amongst the chargers which will be submitted to the remount agent there are a great many Stud Book horses, and we consider the officers who are lucky enough to get these horses should thank their stars. And there is no reason why a first-class racehorse should not be secured from this batch. Orphan, a very good winner in India was selected from the remount depot by an officer as a charger, and was sold to the Government; Parnell, also a winner quite lately, was bought at charger price; and Chamlin, who was sold by the same firm for a small price, won many first-class races. At the big Calcutta meeting last season he won three races, and finished up by beating Fortunatus and others in the Metropolitan Stakes, of 7,000 rupees, over three-quarters of a mile, at which distance the Fryingpan horse was always considered quite at home.

These few particulars will show the great importance of the trade that is springing up between India and Australia, and in which the capital invested is upwards of £ 150,000

IN a recent member of the *Abkari*, that very useful temperance organ, Mr. W. S. Caine writes thus :—

No Indian reformer is more welcomed to England than my old friend, Behramji M. Malabari, the brilliant editor of the *Indian Spectator*, and author of many a charming books. Mr. Malabari was one of the earliest friends of our society, and has always been most helpful to us personally, as well as in the columns of his paper. I have seldom read a more fascinating volume than "The Indian Eye on English life," in which Mr. Malabari gives an account of what he styles the "Rambles of a Pilgrim Reformer in and about London." I have just received from the author a copy of the third edition, and I venture to transfer bodily to another column some pages of it, in which Mr. Malabari gives his observations on British drinking and drunkenness. His remarks bite shrewdly into our worst vices, and are only too true to life. Let Indian Reformers beware lest the British Government, by their corrupt Abkari laws, gradually degrade sober India to the state of things so graphically described by Mr. Malabari.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road London, England.

WRITERS AND RE

MR. SIDNEY COLVIN is making with the biography of Robert There is a perfect wealth of material to select f and the life promises to be singularly interesti It is hardly likely to be ready for publication unde eighteen months, but as to that, and the length of the biography, nothing definite can really be said.

Gibbon's unpublished works will appear in a pretty maroon binding, and each of the three volumes is to have a portrait of the historian. In his introduction Lord Sheffield tells the story of the manuscripts, which for long lay in the strong-room at Sheffield Park. They have now been obtained by the British Museum, and will no doubt be regarded as one of the treasures of that institution. Their publication in full—Mr. John Murray having acquired the copyright—was in some measure brought about by the Gibbon centenary of two years ago. The latest of Gibbon's six autobiographies was written in 1792-3.

Lord Suffolk has gathered together a notable list of writers for the encyclopædia of sport which he is editing. In answer to his appeal the leading authorities on sport—Mr. Selous, for instance—have placed their services at his disposal. "In not a few cases," he adds, "men who have never before published any portion of their complete and carefully acquired knowledge have been prevailed on to break through their habit of silence in favour of this work." Even the less important and unsigned articles have been submitted to the careful revision and scrutiny of experts, and much attention has been given to the illustrations. The work begins to appear next month. Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen being the publishers.

"If I succeed," writes Mrs. Ernest Hart, "in arousing interest in a little-known land and people, now subject to British rule, and in inducing others to visit this beautiful and unique country, my object will have been gained." This sentence occurs in the introduction to her book, "Picturesque Burma," which Messrs. Dent are about to publish. As a traveller Mr. Hart found Burma a land of delight, a country where gaiety is natural to the people and colour is born of the sunshine. She traversed its length from Rangoon to Bhamo, sailed up and down the Irrawaddy, and, in fact, saw all there was to be seen. She brings a series of interesting pictures to her aid in describing Burma past and present, and also a couple of maps.

Mrs. Raymond Maude, the daughter of Jenny Lind has written some memories of her mother. These will appear in a well-known American periodical, and are likely to prove interesting. The life of the great singer was written by Canon Scott Holland and Mr. W. S. Rockstro largely from her own diaries. That life, of which a popular edition recently appeared, only, however, comes down to the date of Jenny Lind's retirement into private life. Mrs. Maude's memories may be expected to give us glimpses of her mother in subsequent years. It was in 1851 that Jenny Lind retired, and she died ten years ago.

So far the English winter has not permitted the skater to put on his skates, but hope is enduring. Two books appealing to sport on the ice will be published within the next week or two. One is entitled "Hand-in-Hand Figure Skating" (Longmans), and is by two authorities on the subject. An introduction is supplied by Captain Thomson, of the National Skating Association. The other is a volume of the Isthmian Library (Innes) and bears the title, "Ice Sports." Other recreations bracketed with skating are tobogganing ice sailing, curling, and bandy. Among the writers on these are Mr. Monier Williams Mr. T. A. Cook, Mr. W. A. Smith, and Mr. McCullum Hill.

Sir George Osborne Morgan, M. P. for East Denbighshire, has always been a student of the Latin poets of the Augustan age, but the pressure of other work has prevented the fulfilment of his cherished ambition—the translation of all Virgil's works into that poet's own metre, the hexameter. Mr. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press Warehouse, will, however, publish in January Sir George's rendering of the "Eclogues." Mr. Gladstone, who modestly describes himself "an unworthy member of the translator's corps," has accepted the dedication, and the inscription refers to the ex-Premier as one "who throughout his long and illustrious life has known how to lighten the cares of a statesman by the recreations of a scholar."

A French translation of Professor Thorold Rogers's history of the Labour movement in England will be issued early in the new year. Eight unpublished letters of Mme. de Stael have been discovered, and will shortly see the light. They are all of them addressed to the Tsar Alexander I., and are of considerable historical interest. Another literary discovery of interest has just been made in France in the shape of a number of letters addressed by Bossuet to various private correspondents. The letters have been found in the archives of the bishopric of Langres, where they are believed to have been deposited by a descendant of President de Simony, a cousin of Bossuet. Whether they will be published is as yet uncertain. M. Joseph Reinach, the well-known French politician, is engaged on a most exhaustive history of the Franco-German war and the Commune. The work, which M. Reinach thinks it will take him some ten years to complete, will run to eight volumes. The first volume is not likely to be ready before 1893.

Mr. E. F. Benson's story of Cambridge life, "The Babe B.A." will be published by Messrs. Putnam. Two novels are announced for early publication by Messrs. Warne. One is entitled "The Lawyer's Secret," and is by Mr. John K. Leys. The title of the other is "The Squire of Lonsdale," and the writer is Miss E. C. Kenyon. Mr. Lane's January publications will include Mr. J. S. Fletcher's volume of tales, "God's Failures." In his previous writings this author has dealt mainly with Yorkshire and no doubt he returns to that field. One of Mr. Bret Harte's long stories—these are not very numerous—has been out of print for some time. This is "The Crusade of the Excelsior," and Messrs. Chatto are now reprinting it. They also announce a popular edition of Sir Walter Besant's group of stories, "The Deacon's Orders."—Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new novel, entitled "Corleone," which is a sequel to his "Saracinesca," will be published serially in the *Gentlewoman* early in February.

It was hoped that Mr. Vallance's "The Art of William Morris" would be issued before the end of the present year. But owing to the large amount of labour spent upon the printings required for many of the coloured plates, Messrs. George Bell and Sons will not be able to bring out the work before next March. A work of this kind has exceptional interest at the present time. For Mr. Morris did more than any other man to put the public upon its guard against that worst enemy of old architecture, who under the pretence of restoring only disfigures. The forthcoming work will also show the leading part which Mr. Morris played in the progress which the last half century has witnessed in the decorative arts. There will also be notices of Mr. Morris's various undertakings, and of his connection with the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Art worker's Guild, and the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society; as also illustrations, coloured and in black and which, from his original designs; drawings of his various places of residence, &c. The whole edition, a limited one, has been taken up by the booksellers.

In Dr. Farrar's new book, "The Bible: its meaning and supremacy," upon which the Dean has been engaged for years, and which is to appear shortly, the author points out "the dangerous errors which have sprung from the misinterpretation" of the Scriptures, "and from humanly invented theories as to the nature of their inspiration."

General Meredith Read has written two volumes of historic studies in Vaud, Berne and Savoy. The work will be published very shortly by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. It is to contain thirty full page illustrations. The same publishers are getting ready a new and cheaper edition of Phil May's Sketch Book, containing nearly sixty drawings.

Mr. Gladstone's reminiscence of Hannah More's gift-book, quoted the other day from his letter to Mr. Bernard Quaritch, is not his first record of the interesting event. In Mr. Lucy's "Study from life," of the late Premier, he cites a much earlier reference to the episode. Speaking of a visit paid in company with his mother to Mistress Hannah More, Mr. Gladstone said: "I believe I was four years old at the time, and I remember that she presented me with one of her little books, not uninteresting for children, and that she told me she gave it me because I had just come into the world and she was just going out." In his letter to Mr. Quaritch Mr. Gladstone fixes the date of this visit at 1815 when he would be in his sixth year, though the first, from which his birth dates, was for him exceedingly short. Otherwise the accounts, made at long intervals of the far-off event, closely tallies, testifying afresh to the accuracy of Mr Gladstone's marvellous memory.

Mr. Gladstones account of the book longest in his possession may be supplemented by an account of a book which was probably longest in the possession of a statesman of whose speeches and actions Mr. Gladstone has made a special study, Mr. Grattan. In 1699 Dean Swift bought second hand a deodecimo Elzevir Claudian, printed in Amsterdam in 1650. The Dean gave the little volume to the Rev. Daniel Jackson, Vicar of Suntry; near Dublin, who was himself a man very small in stature. The book, as appears from an autograph catalogue of the Dean's library dated 15th August, 1715, was given to Mr. Jackson before that date. Mr. Jackson's principal parishioner was Mr. James Grattan, Recorder of Dublin, to whose son, the illustrious Henry Grattan, when a little boy, as is r corded in his own handwriting as a child, Mr. Ja son gave the book. Grattan who was born in year after Swift's death never parted with t which was amongst his literary treasures at in 1820. The tiny volume with two autog Swift, an autograph of Mr. Jackson, and an a of Henry Grattan in the large round hand of s in the possession of Mr. Swift MacNeil.

NOTICES.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.

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British Medical Journal.

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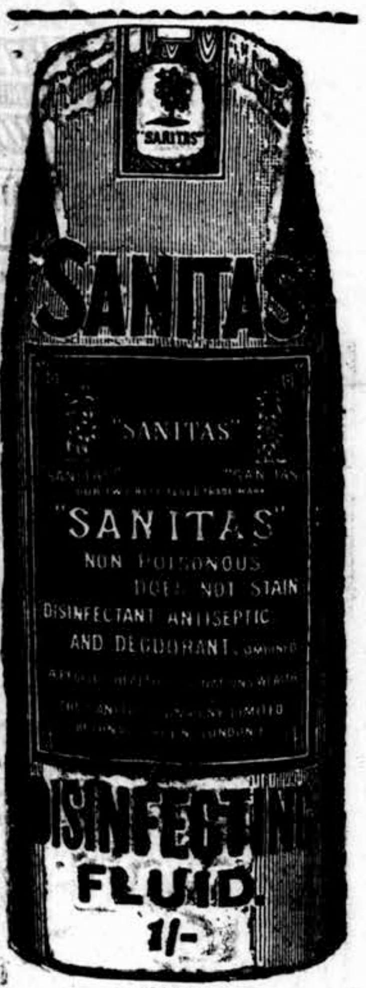
AGENT FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
AND ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.



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Book sent FREE on application.
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CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY
" Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

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In Packets and Tins.

"Grand flavour, delicate aroma."
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SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

Estd. since 1829.

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
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has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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What to Drink in Hot Climates
Barley Water made from
Robinson's PATENT Barley
and nicely flavoured with lemon.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"'They are a Treasure.'"
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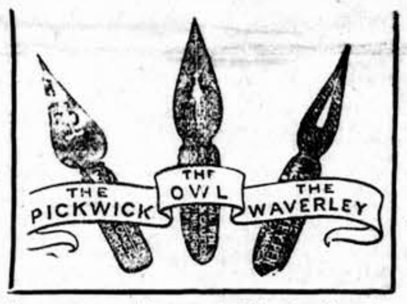

They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
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Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
HARRIS'S
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Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

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"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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NATURE'S REVOLT. . FEVER-STRICKEN!!

THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakspeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND.
IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.

"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,
AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,
By J. C. Eno's Patent.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

CHAMPAGNE,

GEORGE GOULET,

EXTRA QUALITY EXTRA DRY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN.
BLONDEAU & Cie.
LONDON DEPÔT
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LONDON, N.W.
For Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites. Rash &c.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,

27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

Dr LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For

Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

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CATALOGUES CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SHERIAR ASPANDIAR,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill
BIRMINGHAM

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS

(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

SCIATIC, RIDING, & other BELTS
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
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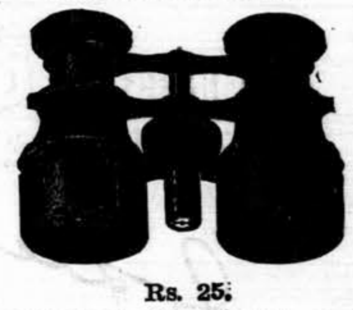
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Consultations, descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London.
228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2 6/8 inches.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are all thoroughly achromatic, and the finish, power and sharpness of definition excels those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful field glass.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND MADRAS.
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THOMSON'S TRADE MARK "GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET

FITS LIKE A GLOVE

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

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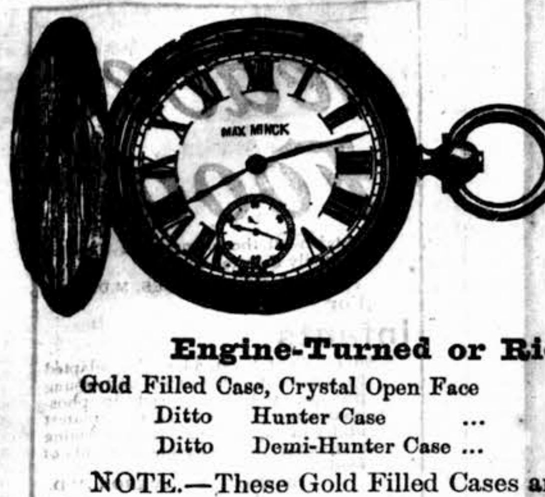
SUPERIOR ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.



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SPECIAL BARGAINS
FROM MOST FAMOUS MAKERS.
KEYLESS ACTION,
FULL JEWELLED.
ALL GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS

Engine-Turned or Richly Engraved.

Gold Filled Case, Crystal Open Face	... ...	Rs. 125
Ditto Hunter Case ...	... Rs. 130 to	„ 150
Ditto Demi-Hunter Case ...	... ...	„ 140

NOTE.—These Gold Filled Cases are of the same quality of metal, SOLID THROUGHOUT. Guaranteed equal to 18-carat gold in appearance, and not to change colour or tarnish in wear.

Sterling Silver Case, Crystal Open Face	... ...	Rs. 65
Ditto Hunter Case ...	... ...	„ 75
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The whole of the above are of specially strong manufacture, made to our special order, with all the latest improvements.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST
MEAT-FLAVOURING
STOCK FOR SOUPS,
MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India

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CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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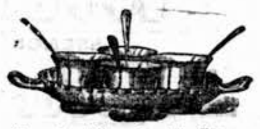
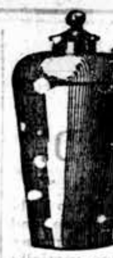
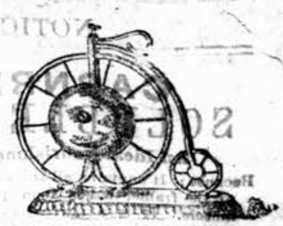
USEFUL XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.
HIGHEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATE ON NICKEL.



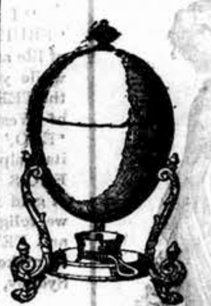
Egg Cups and with Spoons, Rs. 18.



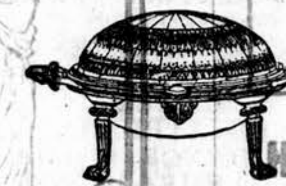
Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.



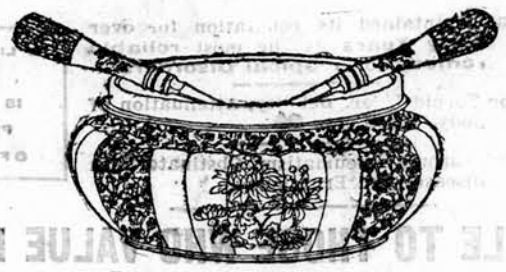
Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.



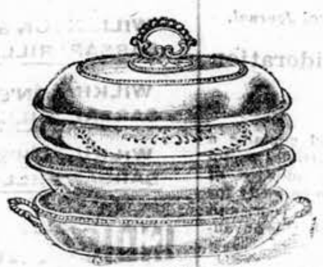
Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.



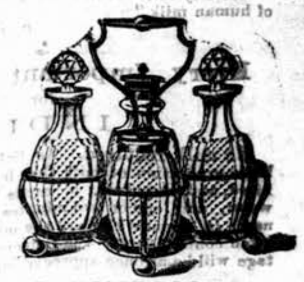
Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.



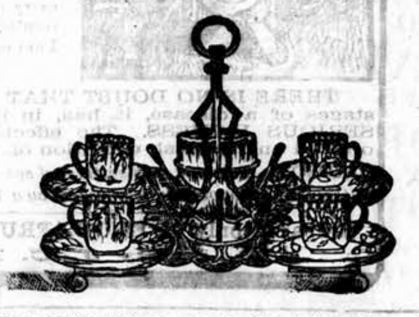
Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.



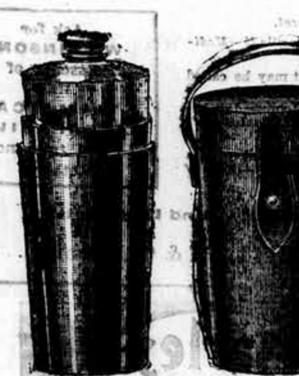
Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.



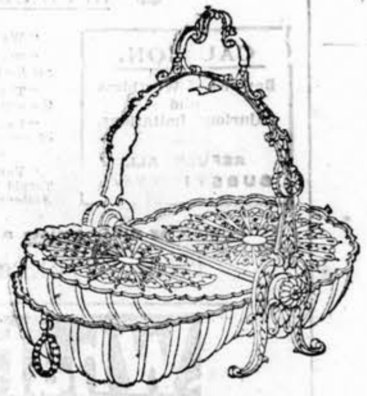
Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.



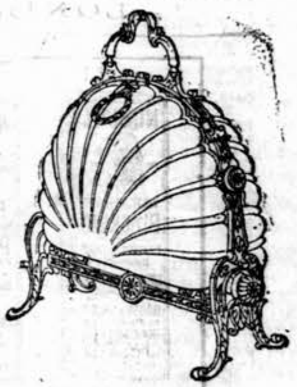
Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.



Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.



Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)



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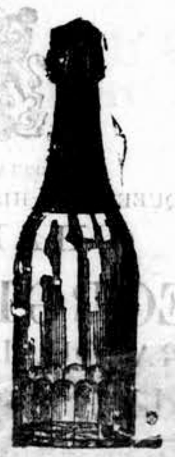
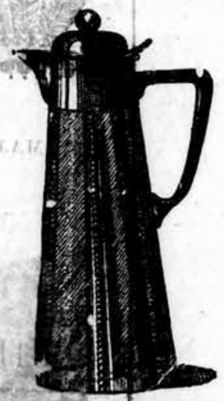
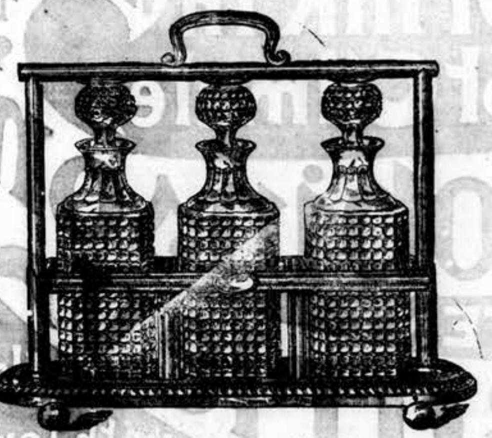


Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.



Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.



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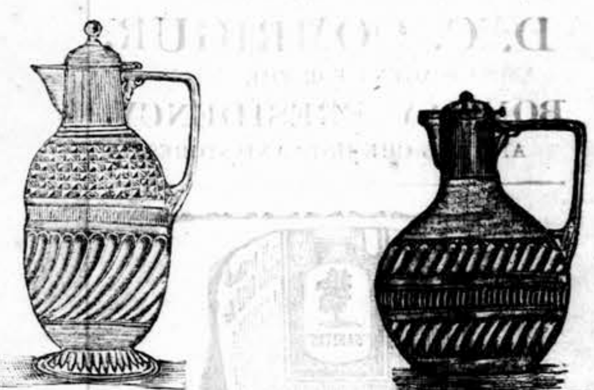

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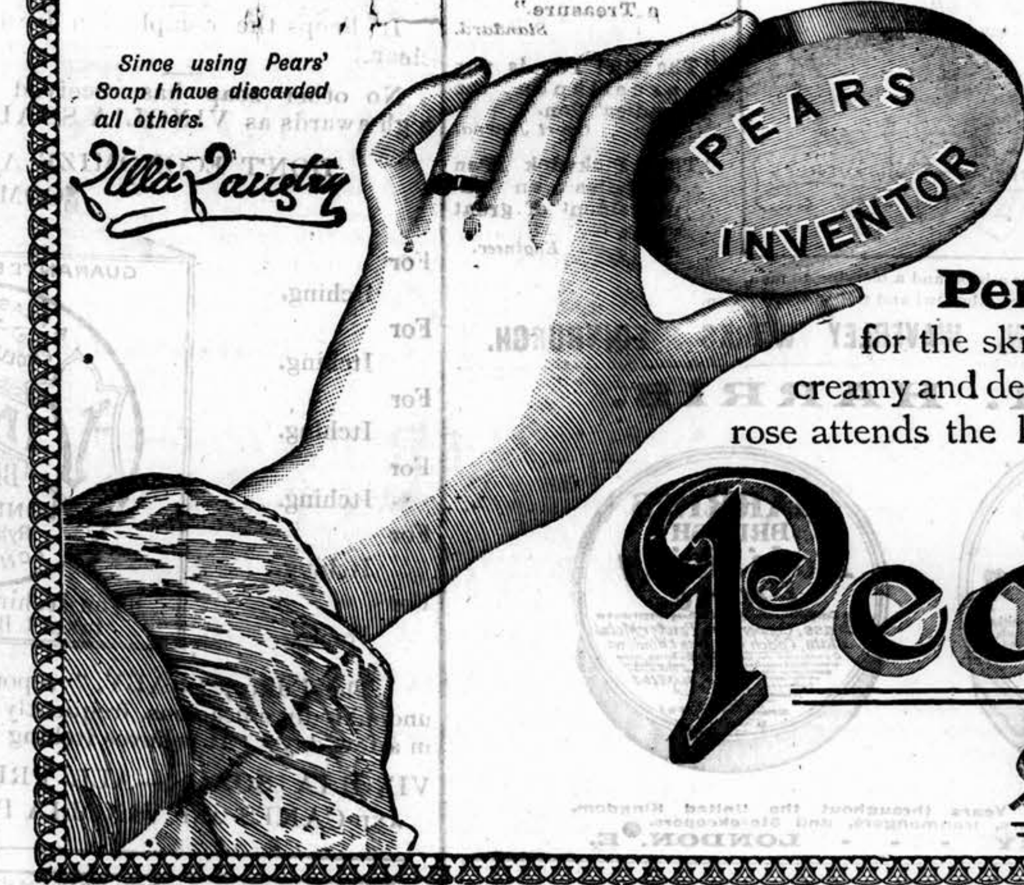

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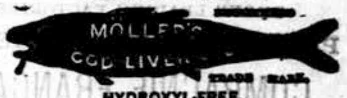

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